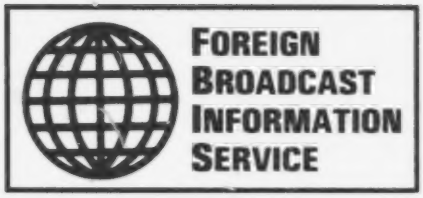

Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-190
Friday
30 September 1988

Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-190 *30 September 1988*

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Foreign Ministers Continue United Nations Meeting

Loncar Addresses General Assembly

LD3009025588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] United Nations, 29 Sep (TANJUG)—It is a fact that we are beginning the 43d session in favorable circumstances, because the process of negotiations between the USSR and the United States is continuing, which has a positive effect on almost all segments of international events.

This was stressed today in the debate in the United Nations General Assembly by Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs. Among other things, he expressed the hope that the improvement in the relations of the superpowers could help resolve the most important issues of present-day international relations.

Mentioning Afghanistan, southern Africa, the Arabian-Persian Gulf, Northern Africa and Cambodia as positive examples of where tangible results have already been achieved, Budimir Loncar added that following the conclusion of the agreement between the USSR and the United States on removing intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, negotiations are progressing on other kinds of nuclear armaments as well.

The Yugoslav foreign minister noted, however, that these processes, "are not only the result of the direct relations between the superpowers, but also of the international community's maturing awareness of the inevitability of dialogue." Loncar added that, "since its inception, the Nonaligned Movement has called for bloc and all other divisions in the world to be overcome" and that "it has been addressing the great powers for more than 25 years with the demand for an end to confrontation, resuming negotiations and establishing cooperation."

Stressing the exceptional importance of the existence and activity of the Nonaligned Movement in the world, Budimir Loncar also dwelled on the important decisions the recent ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries adopted in Nicosia, through which the movement showed its determination to continue actively influencing the development of international relations.

Noting that despite all the positive trends, "international security still rests on a fragile basis," Loncar said that Yugoslavia, as a nonaligned country, is calling for efforts to be invested that would transform the present results into "a lasting comprehensive current for the good of every country and every nation."

It is equally important, Loncar added, that with the cooperation of the superpowers as an unavoidable precondition, just and lasting solutions are sought and achieved with the participation of all interested parties. The Nonaligned Movement has warned, Loncar continued, that international economic relations have remained outside positive world events. "I believe that this warning must be taken extremely seriously and that the solution of economic problems deserves the highest priority." With a call for renewing a real North-South dialogue, the federal secretary for foreign affairs energetically called for solutions to the debt crisis, problems of trade, protectionism, and development. "Without healthy economic relations there can be no peace or stability," he said.

Loncar stressed the importance of respect for and application of multilateralism as a principle. In this context he also repeated the strong support the nonaligned ministerial conference in Cyprus gave to the role and weight of the United Nations in international relations. He also spoke about the concrete results and the contribution of the world organization in solving the most complicated crisis spots. "Democratizing international relations and really improving the world situation will make the aspirations of the nonaligned countries toward harmony with all the members of the United Nations in common responsibility for the fate of mankind be realized," stressed the Yugoslav foreign minister.

"The United Nations is faced with great challenges to continue and speed up the process of solving crisis spots that have begun, and the even greater challenge to take such steps where none have yet been taken, and also to strengthen the process of disarmament and solving economic problems," said Loncar, concluding his stand on the future commitments of the United Nations.

He expressed the hope that Iraq and Iran will, through negotiations, "reach a just solution to the conflicts through consistent and integral implementation of Resolution 598." Nearer at hand is the possibility that Nambibia, on the basis of the UN plan, will become independent and sovereign, said Loncar. He welcomed the process of negotiations between Angola, Cuba, and South Africa and said that he believes an end to the conflicts in southern Africa and independence for Nambibia would also lead to the elimination of apartheid, against which determined international actions are still necessary, including comprehensive sanctions.

Budimir Loncar also called for completely implementing the Geneva agreement on Afghanistan to ensure peace, independence, and nonaligned status and free development for this country and its people. As far as Cambodia is concerned, the Yugoslav minister also expressed optimism and the hope that this country would again enjoy the right to peace, independence, and sovereign decision-making in the future. Loncar said that he believes the renewal of mediation efforts by the UN general secretary and the talks between the two Cypriot communities will lead to progress in solving the problem of Cyprus, and that through the involvement of the United Nations and countries of the region, the problem of the western Sahara "will soon be solved."

However, the situation is unfavorable when it comes to solving the problems of Central America, because the implementation of the peace plan of the five countries of that region "is facing serious difficulties and barriers." "We must continue to support the efforts for a just solution to the situation in Central America, and Nicaragua's right to defend its sovereignty and integrity. The situation has also not changed in the Korean peninsula, although, thanks to the Olympic games in Seoul, all eyes are looking in that direction," stressed Budimir Loncar.

It is high time, he added, that the international community enable the Palestinian people to realize their right to self-determination and statehood. The SFRY advocates the soonest possible convening of an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, Loncar said.

In connection with the disarmament process that has begun, Loncar expressed hope that the proposals from the third special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, including those put forward by Yugoslavia, will be taken into consideration at the present session. He added that nuclear disarmament has priority, but he also stressed the need for comprehensive disarmament. Loncar cited as one of the most urgent tasks the complete ban on nuclear testing, and he called for work to be concluded without delay on a convention on banning chemical weapons.

Loncar devoted particular attention to international economic problems. "I believe that the time is right for broad and well thought out action by all countries for promoting international economic relations and cooperation. The international community should not let slip the historical chance afforded by the trend toward detente and negotiations. The interrelated problems of debts, trade, finances, technology, and development must be put at the very top of priorities," said Budimir Loncar. He particularly stressed that it is a good thing that the debt problem of the developing countries "is increasingly seen as global." "The effective reduction of the rate of indebtedness of the developing countries would remove one of the main barriers, not only to their development, but also to the expansion of the world economy as a whole."

Loncar also called for the urgent removal of "the dangerous anomalies" in the system of open multilateral trade to which the SFRY adheres.

Budimir Loncar fully approves of the increasing interest in environmental protection. He also stressed the need to assist the developing countries in achieving their own infrastructure and protection mechanisms in this area. He also called on the United Nations to condemn and prevent the increasingly frequent attempts to deposit dangerous, poisonous, industrial waste on the territory of developing countries.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs also pointed out the importance of promoting and protecting human rights "as the prerequisite for the real democratization of international relations and the preservation of peace in the world."

Speaking about the usefulness of developing regional cooperation, Loncar recalled the first meeting of foreign ministers of the Balkan countries held in February this year in Belgrade, expressing at the same time the conviction that these countries will make an important contribution to the processes of improving international relations. He also drew attention to last year's Brioni meeting of the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean, which was a particular stimulant for solving crises in that part of the world. "It is very important, not only for European countries, that the CSCE process is continuing and developing, founded on democratic principles and the full equality of all participants," Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said.

Loncar Meets Schultz

LD3009101088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2139 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] New York 29 Sep (TANJUG)—Budimir Loncar, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is taking part in the work of the UN General Assembly, had a meeting today in New York with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. In cordial and friendly talks, which were also attended by Zivorad Kovacevic, SFRY ambassador to the United States, and Dragoslav Pejic, SFRY ambassador to the UN, and on the U.S. side by Rozanne Ridgway, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, it was stated that the development of bilateral relations between the two countries is very successful.

The balanced growth of mutual economic cooperation as well as the continued political dialogue at the senior and working level, which has shown itself to be very useful, was particularly welcomed. It was stressed that this dialogue should be continued and intensified.

It was also assessed that the cooperation of the two countries within the UN organization, especially in the framework of the Security Council, is developing successfully on both sides.

During the talks, Secretary of State Shultz showed an interest in our current reforms, and in connection with this, our further economic relations with foreign countries.

There was also an exchange of views on the latest events in the world. In this context, Shultz expressed interest in the Non-Aligned Movement's adaptation, hinted at in Nicosia, to new international conditions. He congratulated Yugoslavia on its future hosting of the 9th summit and its presidency of the movement, seeing this as an important recognition of Yugoslavia's role in the world.

Mladenov Meets With India's Rao

AU2909145888 Sofia BTA in English
1303 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] New York, September 29 (BTA corr.)—Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, who is taking part in the work of the 43rd session of the UN General Assembly, had a meeting with Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of foreign affairs of India, they discussed questions of the bilateral relations and the international situation.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction over the development of the traditional relations of friendship between Bulgaria and India. The two sides reiterated the desire for further broadening and deepening of the cooperation in different spheres.

The ministers briefed each other on the basic trends of their countries' foreign policy activity and ascertained coincidence or similarity of the positions on the topical issues of our times. They stressed Bulgaria's and India's resoluteness to continue to work actively for strengthening of peace in the world, for international cooperation and understanding.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of trust and friendship.

Mr. Petur Mladenov had a meeting with Mr. Willy de Clercq, responsible for the international relations and trade policy in the EEC Commission. They discussed a number of questions in connection with the establishing of official relations between Bulgaria and the EEC, as well as of the future cooperation between them. With satisfaction the two sides noted the considerable advance at the talks between representatives of Bulgaria and the EEC Commission. They expressed readiness to continue the work for establishing of mutually advantageous economic relations between the East and the West in interest of peace and understanding in Europe.

Mladenov Confers With Counterparts

AU3009095488 Sofia BTA in English
0831 GMT 30 Sep 88

[Text] New York, September 30 (BTA corr. Krasimir Drumev)—Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, who is in New York for the U.N. General Assembly Session, had a meeting with Mr. Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of Albania.

They exchanged views on current questions of the situation in the world and in the Balkans. Special attention was paid to the further development and extension of the relations between the two countries. The foreign ministers expressed their satisfaction with the advancement of Bulgaro-Albanian ties so far and underlined the traditional relations of friendship between the Bulgarian and the Albanian peoples.

Mr. Petur Mladenov had also a meeting with Mr. Karolos Papoulias, minister of foreign affairs of Greece. They exchanged views on a number of international matters, establishing once more the similarity and closeness of the two countries' positions on the major problems of the world of today. They discussed the situation in the Balkans and laid stress on the shared desire of their countries to contribute to the strengthening of good neighbourly relations and mutual trust in the region. Bilateral relations were also discussed. It was emphasized that the two sides are both willing to extend the friendship between Bulgaria and Greece, by finding new and more efficient forms of cooperation in the political, the economic and the cultural sphere. Mr. Petur Mladenov met Mr. Joao de Deus Pinheiro, minister of foreign affairs of Portugal. They had an extensive discussion on bilateral relations. It was pointed out that much experience has been amassed and that there are potentials for the further development of the relations in all fields. Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov emphasized Bulgaria's wish to lead a fruitful political dialogue with Portugal on all levels.

Making a review of the international situation, they pointed out that the positive developments in Soviet-United States relations and the contacts between the East and the West meets the interests of all countries. It was underlined that Bulgaria and Portugal will unflinchingly contribute to the successful development of the all-European process and to the consolidation of peace in the world.

Totu Speaks With Counterparts

AU2909191788 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1855 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] United Nations, AGERPRES, 29/09/1988—Romania's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ioan Totu, had an interview at the UN Headquarters in New York with the president of the 43rd session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Dante Caputo.

On the occasion, a warm exchange of messages took place between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the president of the current UN General Assembly session.

During the interview questions were approached related to the collaboration for the promotion during the session of Romania's proposals and items on the agenda, as well as to the other problems in the focus of the General Assembly session.

Romania's minister of foreign affairs also had talks with his counterparts in France, Spain, West Germany, SFR of Yugoslavia, Nigeria, Mongolia, Albania and the DPR of Korea.

Analysis was made of the ways and means of developing the bilateral relations with the respective countries, the economic exchanges and cooperation in particular, as well as of strengthening the cooperation on the international questions on the agenda of the General Assembly.

Poland's Jaruzelski Arrives, Meets With Zhivkov

AU3009110588 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 30 Sep 88

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, arrived on a friendly working visit to our country today at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

We are now connected with the Sofia radio reporters team which is in charge of following the visit of the Polish guest. Here is reporter Tsveti Gerov:

[Begin Gerov recording] Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski has just arrived. The official welcoming ceremony is taking place in front of the official residence of the Polish guest, which is decorated with the national flags of our two fraternal countries.

Poland's first party and state leader was cordially greeted and welcomed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Wojciech Jaruzelski received the report of the commander of the honor guard present at the ceremony. The national anthems of the People's Republic and of the Polish People's Republic were played. Comrade Jaruzelski inspected the honor guard which presented arms.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov introduced the officials present at the welcoming ceremony to the Polish guest. Comrades Milko Balev, Andrey Lukanov, Dimitur Stanishev, and other officials present were among those; included were representatives of the Polish Embassy in Sofia.

Following the military ceremony of the honor guard, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski entered the official residence where their first bilateral meeting is expected to take place.

We are awaiting with great interest the results of the present Bulgarian-Polish summit meeting and we are convinced that it will add a new page to the history of Bulgarian-Polish friendship and of our comprehensive and fruitful cooperation.

We will continue to follow the visit of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and we will brief you in detail on the further events of his visit in our forthcoming news programs. [end recording]

Leaders Meet With Georgian SSR Premier

Regional Ties Discussed

AU2909141588 Sofia BTA in English 1318 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 29 (BTA)—Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received the visiting here Mr. Otar Yevtikhivevich Cherkeziya, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR.

Information on the socioeconomic development of Bulgaria and the Georgian SSR was exchanged and the possibilities for activation and further deepening of the all-around Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation, the cooperation between Bulgaria and the Georgian SSR especially, were discussed.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov spoke of the work in connection with the implementation of the resolutions of the National Party Conference and the July Plenum of the CC of the BCP, of the support for the innovative processes.

Mr. Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, was at the meeting.

Economic Agreement Signed

AU2809193588 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 28 Sep 88

["For Active Development of the Relations Between Bulgaria and the Georgian SSR"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 28 (BTA)—The all-around upgrade development of the Bulgaro-Soviet relations found a new expression and specification today with the talks that were led here between Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Mr Otar Yevtikhiyevich Cherkeziya, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR.

At the meeting the two sides exchanged information on the socioeconomic development of Bulgaria and the Georgian SSR, on the processes of restructuring, on the successes and difficulties on the road of innovation. A high assessment was given to the mutual cooperation and it was stressed that the economic potentials of Bulgaria and the Georgian SSR provide considerable possibilities for activation of the relations and for raising the role of interaction in implementation of the Long-Term Programme for Development of Econo and Techno-Scientific Cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR.

Mr Georgi Atanasov and the leader of the Georgian Government signed a programme for development of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and the Georgian SSR for the 1989-1995 period and till the year 2000, which will set the cooperation on an entirely new base and will comgribute to the development of the direct contacts, to the new integration forms.

The document reflects the mutual desire for more rational utilization of the production capacities of Bulgaria and the Georgian SSR through the transference of highly efficient technological processes, through updating of machines and the use of new materials.

The joint efforts will be oriented in the sphere of mechanical engineering, electronics and electrical engineering, instrument building and medical apparatus, transport, the agro-industrial sector, production and trade of consumer goods.

French Minister Rausch, Delegation Visit

Confer With Lukanov

AU2809211488 Sofia BTA in English
2028 GMT 28 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 28 (BTA)—A French delegation headed by Mr Jean-Marie Rausch, minister of foreign trade of France, arrived here today.

In a talk with Bulgaria's minister of foreign economic relations, Mr Andrey Lukanov, bilateral economic cooperation was discussed.

Received by Atanasov

AU2809211588 Sofia BTA in English
2029 GMT 28 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 28 (BTA)—Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Jean-Marie Rausch, minister of foreign trade of France. Expressing satisfaction over the good development of the political, as well as of the economic contacts between Bulgaria and France, he stressed that there are considerably greater opportunities for broadening of the bilateral economic cooperation and its enrichment with new forms. The guest was acquainted with the main directions of the socioeconomic restructuring under way in Bulgaria. Mr Georgi Atanasov stressed that it creates even more favourable conditions for direct cooperation between Bulgarian and French organizations and companies.

It was pointed out that the development of the Bulgaro-French cooperation in all spheres will contribute to the further strengthening of the positive changes in the European continent.

The meeting was attended by Mr Andrey Lukanov, minister of foreign economic relations.

Visit of Nigeria's Augustus Aikhomu Detailed

Talks Open 'New Cooperation'

AU2709141588 Sofia BTA in English
1343 GMT 27 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 27 (BTA)—Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council received Vice-Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, prime minister of Nigeria [title as received].

They exchanged information on the tasks standing before Bulgaria and Nigeria at present and paid special attention to the development of the bilateral cooperation.

It was stressed that the Bulgaro-Nigerian relations have a traditional character, undergo dynamic development, but there are preconditions at present for their raising to a higher level. There is a joint conviction that the talks that were led here between Mr. Augustus Aikhomu and Bulgaria's prime minister, Mr. Georgi Atanasov, will contribute to the activation and opening of a new stage in the cooperation between the two countries.

The readiness of Bulgaria and Nigeria to work for the further realisation of the reached agreements was expressed at the meeting.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Augustus Aikhomu ascertained that the positions of Bulgaria and Nigeria on the most important issues of our times are similar or close. They expressed full support for the new political thinking, which is of great importance for the strengthening of peace, trust and cooperation in the world.

[Sofia Domestic Radio in Bulgarian at 1400 GMT on 27 September, in reporting the same meeting, adds the following: "Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, also attended the meeting.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of Augustus Aikhomu.

Later the visitor departed from Bulgaria. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Comrades Georgi Atanasov and Grigor Stoichkov and by other officials."]

Atanasov, Aikhomu End Meeting

AU2709153888 Sofia BTA in English
1430 GMT 27 Sep 88

["Bulgaro-Nigerian Talks Finish"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 27 (BTA)—Drawing a general conclusion on their talks, Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Vice-Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, the prime minister of Nigeria [as received], expressed their satisfaction at the achieved agreements.

On the basis of the successful development of cooperation in a number of spheres of economic life, they outlined the directions of its further expansion and deepening.

The protocol signed by the leaders of the two governments includes the development of a long-term program for cooperation in agriculture. As Augustus Aikhomu said, his country can learn a lot from the Bulgarian experience, particularly in the sphere of agriculture, where the two countries have similar programs.

Bulgaria will cooperate with Nigeria in the establishment of small and medium-size industrial enterprises, working with local raw materials and materials on the basis of joint-stock companies.

The two countries have mutual interest in the further participation of Bulgaro-Nigerian joint-stock companies in the construction of projects in Nigeria. The possibilities for Bulgaria's participation in the construction of a congress centre in the new capital of Nigeria, Abuja, are being studied at present.

The relations concerning the development of the material basis of the Nigerian educational establishments will continue to develop, as well as cooperation in the electrification, mining and petrol industries, in trading and in the sphere of science and technology.

Communique Gives Account

AU2909121788 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Sep 88 p 1, 6

["Joint Bulgarian-Nigerian Communique on the 23-27 September Official and Friendly Visit to Bulgaria of Vice-Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, Premier of the Federal Republic of Nigeria"]

[Text] Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, premier of the Federal Republic of Nigeria [title as published], accompanied by his wife, Mrs Rebecca Aikhomu, paid an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria from 23 to 27 September 1988 at the invitation of Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, Nigerian premier, was received by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

At the friendly talk which took place, the premier of the Federal Republic of Nigeria conveyed the most sincere wishes of General Ibrahim Babangida, Nigerian president, for the progress and prosperity of the Bulgarian people, and Todor Zhivkov's health and personal happiness. For his part, the chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria conveyed to Gen Ibrahim Babangida, Nigerian president, most cordial wishes for the progress and prosperity of the Nigerian people and Gen Babangida's personal health and happiness.

Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people.

The Nigerian guest and the officials accompanying him visited industrial and agricultural installations, tourist complexes, and historical sites in Sofia and Varna Oblasts. They also attended the opening of the Plovdiv International Fall Fair.

The official talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, were attended by the following Bulgarian officials:

Georgi Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Zhelyo Dobrev, head of "National Agro-Industrial Union Association;" Stefan Polendakov, deputy minister of foreign economic relations; Asen Velkov, chief of the cabinet of the chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Petur Konstantinov, Bulgarian ambassador to the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

The following Nigerian officials attended the talks:

Gado Nasko, minister of agriculture and water resources and rural development; B. O. Tonu, ambassador, deputy general director on European issues at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; S. Oyvobare, special aide to the premier; M. Shitu, director at the Ministry of Budget and Planning; Alhaji Musa Abdullahi, director at the Ministry of Education; I. A. Ayiwa, director on issues of bilateral cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; R. Agu, director at the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, and Rural Development; and Ebun Taiwo, Nigerian ambassador to Bulgaria.

During the talks, Georgi Atanasov and Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu briefed each other on current developments in their countries, reviewed in detail Bulgarian-Nigerian cooperation, and discussed the possibilities of expanding and diversifying cooperation. They also exchanged opinions on topical international issues. The Bulgarian Government leader briefed the Nigerian guest on the comprehensive process of restructuring socioeconomic and cultural life in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

For his part, Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu briefed the leader of the Bulgarian Government on the implementation of the programs on restructuring the structure of Nigerian economy and implementing a gradual transition toward the civil administration of Nigeria.

While discussing international issues the two sides reviewed questions of international peace and security, regional conflicts, and more specifically, the situation in southern Africa, disarmament, and disposing of toxic waste in the developing countries. They also discussed the crisis related to the foreign debts of the developing countries and the need to establish a new international economic order. The two sides noted with satisfaction the coincidence of their opinions on all issues.

The two sides expressed their conviction that all the world's countries must make further efforts to turn the process of disarmament, which began with the signing of the USSR-U.S. INF Treaty, into a universal and irreversible process.

Georgi Atanasov informed the Nigerian side on the policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, aimed at strengthening peace and confidence in the Balkans, and turning them into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. The Nigerian premier expressed his high evaluation of Bulgaria's role in the region.

While discussing the regional conflicts, the two government leaders noted the progress that has been achieved at various international forums and confirmed their support of of the initiatives aimed at establishing a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

The Bulgarian side noted with satisfaction the role of Nigeria in Africa, and more especially in the struggle for eliminating racism and apartheid and strengthening African unity.

The two sides expressed serious concern with the critical situation in southern Africa, and denounced the policy of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa and the attempts of the racist regime to destabilize the independent states in the region and the continent as a whole.

The two delegations declared their steady support of the national liberation movements and the frontline states in their struggle for human dignity, self-determination, peace, and progress. The two delegations expressed their hope that quadrilateral talks, which are taking place at the moment, are the first step toward achieving peace and democracy in southern Africa.

The two sides noted the close mutual dependence between disarmament and development and expressed their conviction that the process of disarmament and reducing military expenditures will release additional resources for the goals of development.

Georgi Atanasov briefed the Nigerian side on the proposal of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other Warsaw Pact member states to convene in the future a world conference on the problems of economic security.

The two government leaders expressed satisfaction with the development of Bulgarian-Nigerian economic relations, as well as determination to strengthen and diversify these relations.

A detailed review was made of the work of the Joint Bulgarian-Nigerian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The two government leaders highly evaluated the commission's role and agreed on many measures related to strengthening and expanding cooperation between the two countries, outlined in a separate protocol, signed by Georgi Yordanov and Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the premier of the Federal Republic of Nigeria expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit and the talks, which have been conducted. They expressed their conviction that the talks will facilitate the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries.

Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, Nigerian premier, thanked Georgi Atanasov, leader of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for the cordial hospitality rendered to him and the officials accompanying him. He invited Georgi Atanasov to pay an official visit to Nigeria in the near future. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The precise date will be set through diplomatic channels

Zhivkov, Lower Saxony's Albrecht Hold Talks

AU2809193688 Sofia BTA in English
1908 GMT 28 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 28 (BTA)—Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received today Dr. Ernst Albrecht, minister president of the West German province of Lower Saxony.

They expressed their satisfaction at the useful development of relations between Bulgaria and this province of West Germany. During the talks they considered the possibilities for improving further the contacts between Bulgarian economic and foreign trade organizations and companies from Lower Saxony. It was indicated that there are favourable prospects to expand relations in agriculture, the food, wine and tobacco industries and in various other branches of industry. Special attention was paid to the use of new forms of cooperation, like industrial cooperation, the establishment of joint enterprises and joint investments.

Mr. Stoyan Ovcharov, minister of the economy and planning and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Joint Commission on Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation between Bulgaria and the FRG was present at the meeting.

Atanasov Receives Libyan Health Care Minister

AU2909151888 Sofia BTA in English
1258 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 29 (BTA)—Prime Minister Georgi Atanasov received Mr. Mustafa Muhammad al-Zaydi, secretary of the General People's Committee for Health Care of Libya.

They discussed questions of the cooperation in the sphere of health care. High assessment was given to what has been achieved in this field till the present and the possibilities for further broadening and deepening of the fruitful contacts were viewed. Special attention was paid to the development of contacts in medical training and the production of medical technologies and equipment.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Radoy Popivanov, minister of health care of Bulgaria.

Stoichkov Receives PRC Deputy Minister

AU2809211888 Sofia BTA in English
2026 GMT 28 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 28 (BTA)—Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Ling Yuxun, deputy minister of material resources of China.

The guest expressed interest in Bulgarian experience in the sphere of material resources. The two sides discussed the opportunities for broadening of the contacts between the two countries in this field through the exchange of material resources and the use of other new forms of cooperation.

Syrian Party Leaders, Officials Arrive

B'ath Arab Socialists Tour

AU2609120388 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee a working group of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party of the Syrian Arab Republic visited Bulgaria from 16 to 23 September for an exchange of experience in organizational activity.

The guests had talks at the BCP Central Committee "Organizational" and "Foreign Policy and International Relations" departments, visited many installations and enterprises in Khaskovo Oblast, and were briefed on the activity of the party organizations in the oblast.

The guests were received by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

Balev Receives Syrian Mufti,

AU2909152788 Sofia BTA in English
1459 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 29 (BTA)—Mr. Milko Balev, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Policy at the National Assembly talked today with Shaykh Ahmad Kuftaru, Grand Mufti of Syria and president of the High Islamic Council of that country and Shaykh Mahmud Kaftaro [spelling as received], rector of the Islamic Institute in Damascus, member of the World Islamic Council.

The two sides expressed their wish for the further development of cooperation between Bulgaria and Syria, and expressed the need for the public figures from all countries to contribute actively, in future too, to the further consolidation of peace, to the positive trends in international relations.

Mr. Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign relations and chairman of the Committee on the Issues of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and Religious Cults participated in the meeting.

Mufti Denounces Campaign

AU2909205188 Sofia BTA in English
2022 GMT 29 Sep 88

["Statement of Shaykh Ahmad Kuftaru"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 29 (BTA)—Today an Islamic religious figure denounced the campaign launched by certain imperialist circles propagating that there is an infringement on the liberty of the people in Bulgaria to freely exercise their religion.

Shaykh Ahmad Kuftaru, Grand Mufti of the Syrian Arab Republic and president of the Supreme Islamic Council, who is paying here a visit at the invitation of the Committee for Affairs of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the Religious Denominations, expressed before journalists his satisfaction with what he had seen in Bulgaria and appreciated the freedom the Bulgarian Muslims are granted to exercise their religion. He was impressed by the care taken of Muslims' religious buildings.

The guest spoke about the necessity to consolidate peace, promote security and cooperation all over the world, pointing out how much the joint efforts of believers and unbelievers, of the wide public in different countries and of all political figures of good will can contribute to this cause. The purpose is to eliminate famine, illiteracy and all forms of humiliation of human dignity, Shaykh Ahmad Kuftaru said.

Senegalese Group Says Muslims Have 'Freedom'

AU2609154488 Sofia BTA in English
1430 GMT 26 Sep 88

["Bulgarian Muslims Profess Their Religion"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 26 (BTA)—"The Bulgarian Government has provided all necessary conditions for the Bulgarian Muslims to profess their religion. I have met with Muslims throughout the country. They have freedom of actions and word, they can profess their religion", said Mr. El Ahdji Moustafa Niang [spelling of name as received], M.P., member of the CC of the Parti Socialiste Senegalais (PSS) and chairman of the Union For Islamic Progress of Senegal.

Mr. Niang and the other members of the visiting delegation of the Union for Islamic Progress of Senegal met today, before they left with journalists and expressed their satisfaction at being able to become acquainted with the religious activities of the Bulgarian Muslims.

The delegation visited Bulgaria at the invitation of the Commission on Issues of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and of the religious cults, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was received by Mr. Lyubomir Popov, chairman of the committee and deputy minister of

foreign affairs, who acquainted the guests of Senegal with the religions, existing in Bulgaria and with the country's constitution and legislation, guaranteeing religious liberty to all religious people in this country.

The guests met with the Chief Mufti Marin Topchiev and other Muslim clergymen and visited the towns of Plovdiv, Varna, Tolbukhin and Suvorovo where they spoke with representatives of the Bulgarian Muslim trustees and with Muslim clergymen and visited mosques and took part in religious services.

Consultations Held With Indian Delegation

AU2609210388 Sofia BTA in English
1837 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 26 (BTA)—Mr. Natwar Singh, state minister of the foreign affairs of India, was in this country from 21 to 25 September to participate in the 80th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and for consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and India. During his visit he was received by Mr. Milko Balev, chairman of the Permanent Commission on Foreign Affairs at the National Assembly and by Mr. Georgi Yordanov, minister of culture, science and education.

In the talks the two countries expressed their mutual satisfaction at the development of traditionally good relations between Bulgaria and India. They paid due attention to the existing prospects for the further development and deepening of relations in the sphere of policy, economy culture and sports.

In the exchange of opinions on key international issues of the present-day world it was said that the two countries are of the same or similar opinions. They expressed their full support to the new positive trends in international relations, leading to restriction or phase-by-phase eradication of nuclear weapons and to consolidation of peace and security in the world. They assessed in positive terms the Soviet foreign political initiatives, aimed at the strengthening of inter-state relations and greater security in the Asia-Pacific Ocean region.

On the Bulgarian side the consultations were held by Mr. Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign relations.

Yordanov, Kohl Open Culture Week in Bonn

AU2809114988 Sofia BTA in English
0836 GMT 28 Sep 88

[Text] Bonn, September 28 (BTA corr)—The week of Bulgarian culture in the Federal Republic of Germany is already opened. It started with an exhibition of the silver treasure of Rogozen, which was arranged under the sponsorship of the federal chancellor. A foreign exhibition is organized in the foyers of the Federal Chancellery for the first time.

At the opening Mr. Helmut Kohl noted that the links between Bulgaria and the FRG over the past few years have been substantially advanced, and the present exhibition comes to prove the excellent relations betwee the two countries.

Mr. Georgi Yordanov, minister of culture, science and education of Bulgaria also pointed out, that the cooperation between the two countries is being constantly promoted, especially after the visit of Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council to the FRG in 1987. We see culture as a bridge uniting people and nations, it is a means allowing them to get to know each other better and become friends, and this is part of the constructive foreign policy of Bulgaria - a policy of good neighbourly peaceful and fruitful relations among the countries in Europe and all over the world, Mr. Georgi Yordanov underlined.

Before the opening of the exhibition, Mr. Helmut Kohl, federal chancellor, received Mr. Georgi Yordanov, minster of culture, science and education.

In a statement made before BTA's correspondent, Mr. Helmut Kohl highly appreciated the bilateral relations and voiced his conviction, that the week of Bulgarian culture will contribute to the further activation of these relations. The leader of the Federal Government expressed his satisfaction with the active contacts the active contacts and the personal relations of friendship with the Bulgarian leader of state, which, in his opinion, give a further impetus not only to the bilateral cooperation in all fields, but also contribute to the promotion of the East-West dialogue. "Our relations have traditions of long standing, they are advance at a stable rate, there are prospects for their further improvement. I am convinced that this is to the mutual satisfaction of the two sides", said Mr. Helmut Kohl in conclusion.

Third Bulgarian-U.S. Seminar Starts

AU2909143688 Sofia BTA in English
1320 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 29 (BTA)—The Third Bulgaro-American Seminar started here today. It is attended by scholars, directors of institutes and laboratories, of departments with higher institutes from Bulgaria and the U.S. There will be more than 20 reports on the topic of the seminar: "Problems of Transference of Scientific Results in Practice".

The seminar is organized by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Sciences of the U.S. In 1970 the two academies signed an agreement for cooperation. Two years later a "Scientific Policy in Management" Seminar was organized in Varna. The work was continued at the joint seminars which were held annually since 1986.

This seminar is related to the 100th anniversary of the Sofia Kliment Okhridsky University that is why some of the reports are on questions of university training.

Crashes Investigated, Officials Punished
AU2909153988 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Sep 88 pp 1, 6

[BTA report: "Consequences of Lowered Discipline and Irresponsibility"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers, at a special meeting, reviewed the reports of the government commissions on the two serious transportation disasters—the aircraft crash, that took place on 2 August at Sofia airport, in which 29 people lost their lives, and the 14 September train crash near Iliyantsi Station, in which there were 95 casualties, 10 of whom lost their lives.

The government commission, headed by Penko Marinov, deputy chairman of the Committee on State and People's Control, started an immediate investigation to clarify the causes of the aircraft disaster. Many aviation, medical, and other specialists assisted the commission. Consultations and assistance were requested from the Institute on Space Research at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the "Yakovlev" Design Bureau, and the USSR State Aviation Authority. Most extensive consultations and research were conducted. An experiment with an aircraft of the same type was conducted, in which the flight conditions were reproduced.

The detailed analysis established that the flight took place during normal meteorological conditions. The aircraft was in a good working order from a technical point of view, and would, in accordance with the producer's manual, have been able to fly for another 6 years. There have been no previous accidents in the operation of this type of aircraft.

The communications, radio and videoequipment of the airport were functioning normally.

The flight started precisely on time, according to the schedule.

The basic cause of the accident has been established: The captain did not check whether the stabilizer was in take off position, and this proved fatal. In addition, the take off position selected by the captain did not ensure the necessary distance on the runway for safely aborting take off in the event of an emergency. The crew grossly violated the discipline and requirements of flying operations, while the captain was guilty of negligence and excessive self-reliance.

The government commission to clarify the cause of the railroad disaster involving the Sofia-Gorna Oryakhovitsa "Yantra" Express Train, headed by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, established on the basis of analysis and consultations that the train was in good working order from a technical point of view and that it was travelling according to the requirements. Normal conditions of operation existed in the train station at the time of the accident. The technical equipment was in good operational order. The accident occurred because the rules of shunting were ignored. The workers of the shunting brigade did not carry out the duty leader's instructions to stop the shunting in the train station because of the imminent passage of the express train. In addition, the brake system of the train cars was not connected to the engine car. Some of the workers were without the necessary signalling equipment. For these reasons the shunting crew's engine car hit eight cars of the passing express train from the side.

The government assessed that these two serious transportation disasters were the result of gross violations of discipline, the ignoring of the established rules and regulations, a lax level of strictness, and a lowered degress of supervision.

The Council of Ministers adopted a special decision and in accordance with party and state decisions obliged the Ministry of Transportation to adopt measures to improve traffic safety, and increase the role of aviation and railroad control bodies as organs of state control. Special attention must be devoted to the selection and training of cadres, and especially the operational personnel of civil aviation and railroad transportation.

The leaderships of "Bulgarian Airlines and Civil Aviation" and "Bulgarian State Railroad Administration" were instructed to evaluate the labor and technological discipline of the leading and executive cadres, review the condition of the technological infrastructure, and bring up to date their programs for constructing, adapting, and modernizing the equipment related to ensuring the safety of air and railroad transportation. Special attention is to be devoted to the introduction of modern technological means of introducing automation in management and control of technological processes.

The material related to the persons whose personal guilt in allowing these serious accidents has been established was handed over to the prosecuting organs, and these persons are being prosecuted.

Boyko Lesov, director of the training center at the "Bulgarian Civil Aviation" State Trust, and Georgi Filipov, head of State Air Transportation Inspectorate at the Ministry of Transportation, have been relieved of their posts.

In addition, the Council of Ministers imposed heavy administrative penalties on the following officials: Pencho Penchev, deputy director of the "Bulgarian Airlines and Civil Aviation" Economic Trust; Kostadin Botev, chief director of "Balkan" Air Company; Vasil Genkov, head of State Railroad Inspection; Peyko Ralchev, chief

inspector of traffic safety at the "Bulgarian State Railroad Administration" Economic Trust; Stamen Stamenov, head of Sofia Railroad Transportation Administration; Khristo Manchev, head of "Engine Cars" Department at Sofia Railroad Transportation Administration; and Bogomil Kovachev, head of the "Vasil Markov" Engine-Shed.

The Committee on State and People's Control has been instructed to monitor the implementation of the decisions, which were adopted, and inform the Council of Ministers about the results.

Lukanov Speaks at Plovdiv Fair Opening

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 27 Sep]
AU2809160488 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Sep 88 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign economic relations, at the opening of the International Technological Fair in Plovdiv on 26 September 1988]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, comrades, every international technological fair in Plovdiv simultaneously reflects the progress of socialist Bulgaria along the path of its socioeconomic and scientific-technical development, and our role in the system of international economic cooperation, in peaceful, mutual economic contacts among nations.

The 44th International Technological Fair is no exception in this respect. We should point out with satisfaction that the 1988 fair demonstrates our country's steady and dynamic development, and the solid position which Bulgaria has achieved in the international division of labor.

The exhibits of the Bulgarian participants reflect the practical results of the intensive efforts of our labor collectives, scientists, and economic managers in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the historically important July plenum concept for the comprehensive, revolutionary restructuring of our society for the development and consistent implementation of a new model of socialism in Bulgaria. This is a model of socialism that is based on a liberated spirit and free labor, on the basis of a consistently expanding democracy and self-management, socialism which is open to contacts with all peoples and cultures, and to all the true values of mankind.

One of our most important targets is to build up a new structure and technological basis for the Bulgarian economy and create prerequisites for the organic combination of individual, collective, and public interests, on the basis of new approaches in the field of socialist property, its management and self-management, as well as for the free and unlimited access of commodity producers to international markets.

With gratitude we point to the active participation of our partners from other countries in this fair and their unrelenting interest in cooperation with our economic organizations and enterprises. A total of 33 countries and 3,676 firms, including 1,275 Bulgarian and 2,401 foreign enterprises, are represented here today.

The wide participation of exhibitors from the Soviet Union and the other socialist CEMA member-countries, under the conditions of the incipient radical process of restructuring the mechanism of cooperation on a multilateral and bilateral basis, provides opportunities for useful, direct contacts and negotiations at the level of economic organizations for the accelerated exchange of goods, specialization, and production sharing, and in order to bring about greater variety in the forms of our cooperation. I would like to point out, in particular, the forthcoming First Joint Sess?on of the Bulgarian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry. This new organ established by the business circles of both countries is called upon to contribute to the implementation of practical agreements at the highest level, for the bold introduction of new forms of cooperation, and for the development of direct links and joint organizations.

We highly appreciate the participation of enterprises from various capitalist countries in this fair. Speaking at the recently concluded authoritative international forum of business circles from East and West, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed that the world today is confronted with new historical circumstances, and simultaneously, faces new opportunities prompted by the global processes in our contemporary world, as a result of the change toward constructive dialogue in international policy, and of the contemporary scientific-technical revolution. Let us together search for solutions to the newly emerging problems and take advantage of the new opportunities in the interest of our peoples, for the sake of peace, and for mankind's peaceful development.

I would like to point out in conclusion that, against the background of the dynamic changes that have occurred in our country, including changes in the sphere of our foreign economic relations, the Plovdiv Fair also cannot fail and will not fail to change. The Plovdiv Fair should assert itself, to a great extent, as a useful expression of economic independence, the spirit of enterprise, and the dynamic strength of our commodity producers, as a center for the strict and objective evaluation of their achievements, criteria, and possibilities from the point of view of the world markets and of competition on a global scale. May the Plovdiv Fair expand and develop as a center of businesslike and mutually advantageous economic relations with our foreign partners.

I would like to ask Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to open the 44th International Technological Fair.

Communists 'Violating Basic Morality, Ethics'
AU2809162388 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Sep 88 p 1

[Editorial: "The Moral Example of the Communist"]

[Text] Higher cultural standards, a more humanitarian approach, and morality—this is one of the main directives of restructuring mapped out in the concept adopted by the BCP Central Committee July Plenum, a concept which applies to every individual citizen. Requirements are becoming stricter, especially regarding Communists. The restructuring process needs people equipped with good ideological-political training and inspired by lofty communist morality.

Unfortunately, numerous Communists are violating the basic requirements of morality and ethics, laid down in the BCP Statute. Lazar Mentsov, former chairman of the Vidin Okrug Trade Union Council, and a few other higher-ranking officials had to stand trial because, in taking advantage of their official positions they had embezzled public funds, and because of their arrogance they became obsessed with the idea of being immune to punishment. A few days ago the Bureau of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission confirmed the sanctioned "reprimand" to which Elena Madzhunkova, a former employee of the Sofia "Malashevtsi" automobile enterprise, was subjected because of unethical behavior toward her colleagues by which she violated the norms of communist morality.

Lofty moral behavior and party ethics are now becoming the most important factors for the party in further improving its work as a political vanguard. The human virtues of the communist, such as simplicity and modesty, are now assuming not only ethical, but also political significance. Wherever these virtues are missing, wherever sincerity and care for other people's welfare are not sufficiently practiced, favorable conditions for the development of bureaucracy are likely to emerge. Bureaucracy is a phenomenon organically linked to the standards of culture and morality. Dimitur Stoykov, one of our readers who is a teacher from Plovdiv, writes the following letter: "How long will we pay dearly for the illusion that it is possible to turn an inveterate bureaucrat into a talented leader? A stagnating mind will never produce new thinking and action." This is true. The bureaucrat is well acquainted with laws and paragraphs, but he rarely sees human beings behind them. This is particularly harmful in the case of Communists in leading positions.

Any contradiction between words and deeds is inadmissible under the conditions of restructuring. However, as Kiril Nikolov, an economist from Blagoevgrad, wrote: "There is still a great deal of pompous phraseology at all levels, and we hear much talk about high quality, for example, at meetings of primary party organizations, but is quality really improving?" It is urgently required today to establish an atmosphere of loyalty to principles in all places, and to set up a moral atmosphere which makes manifestations of hypocrisy and untruthfulness intolerable.

The development of lofty moral virtues depends upon the activities of primary party organizations, above all. The experience of those who systematically discuss questions of morals and ethics, of the moral example set by Communists, deserves all our support. Several party committees and organizations, following the BCP National Conference, have intensified their care for the moral principles of their work. They are entitled to share the feelings of reader Bozhana Georgieva from Vidin, who wrote to our editorial board: "Everyone in our collective understands restructuring as an improvement of his own work and is striving for it in his daily work!"

The changes about to be implemented under the party's leadership are confronting the Communists daily, with thousands of people who watch their behavior. The restructuring process itself is a test of socialist morality and political maturity. Today every party member is expected to work and live in a manner that justifies his fellow citizens' sincerely and honestly, saying about him: "Yes, this is a true Communist, indeed!"

Leaders' Public Appearances for 17-24 Sep

AU2509153888 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newcasts, the Sofia press, and Sofia BTA in English during the 17-24 September monitoring period report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

The following leaders attended the 19 September opening ceremony of the 80th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union in Sofia: Todor Zhivkov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, and Dimitur Stanishev. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Sep 88)

The following leaders attended the 22 September talks between Todor Zhivkov and Lao Premier Phomvihan: Georgi Atanasov, Pencho Kubadinski, and Dimitur Stanishev. (Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 22 Sep 88)

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, spoke at the opening ceremony of the 80th Conference of the Interparliamentary Union on 19 September. (Sofia BTA in English 1400 GMT 19 Sep 88) On the same day Zhivkov received Dr Hans Stercken and other officials of the Interparliamentary Union. (Sofia BTA in English 1737 GMT 19 Sep 88) On 20 September in Pravets Todor Zhivkov received Giulio Andreotti, Italian foreign minister. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Sep 88) On 21 September Todor Zhivkov received Rachid Sfar, chairman of the Tunisian National Assembly. (Sofia BTA in English 1946 GMT 21 Sep 88) On 22 September Zhivkov began official talks with Lao Premier Kaysone Phomvihan. (Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 22 Sep 88) On the same day Zhivkov gave an official dinner for Phomvihan. (Sofia BTA in English 1415 GMT 22 Sep 88) On 22 September Zhivkov received UK businessman James Prior. (Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 22 Sep 88) On 23 September Zhivkov received British publisher Robert Maxwell. (Sofia

BTA in English 1750 GMT 23 Sep 88) On 23 September Zhivkov also received FRG Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger. (Sofia BTA in English 1305 GMT 23 Sep 88) On 24 September in Varna Zhivkov opened the East-West Economic Meeting. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 24 Sep 88) On the same day in Varna Zhivkov gave a reception for the participants in the East-West meeting. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 24 Sep 88) On the same day in Varna Zhivkov met prominent participants in the East-West meeting. (Sofia BTA in English 1748 GMT 24 Sep 88)

Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 17 September returned from his visit to Austria. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Sep 88) On 21 September Atanasov received Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti. (Sofia BTA in English 1044 GMT 21 Sep 88) On 21 September Georgi Atanasov received CEMA Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev. (Sofia BTA in English 1613 GMT 21 Sep 88) On 21 September Atanasov also received Dom Mintoff, a Maltese political figure. (Sofia BTA in English 1615 GMT 21 Sep 88) On 22 September in Ikhtiman, Atanasov took part in a meeting of Sofia Oblast party, state, and economic aktiv, at which the production of consumer goods was discussed. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Sep 88) On 23 September Atanasov received Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, chief of staff of the armed forces of Nigeria. (Sofia BTA in English 1641 GMT 23 Sep 88) On 23 September Atanasov gave an official dinner for Nigeria's Aikhomu. (Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 23 Sep 88) On the same day Atanasov began official talks with Nigeria's Aikhomu. (Sofia BTA in English 1641 GMT 23 Sep 88) On 23 September Atanasov also received Moldavian Premier Ivan Kalin. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 23 Sep 88)

Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, on 21 September received Malta's Dom Mintoff. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 September 88 p 2)

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, on 21 September at Sofia airport greeted Lao Premier Kaysone Phomvihan, who arrived in Bulgaria on a friendly and working visit. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Sep 88) On 24 September Kubadinski took part in a partisan commemoration meeting in Turgovishte. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Sep 88)

Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, on 20 September at Sofia airport greeted Giulio Andreotti, Italian minister of foreign affairs. (Sofia BTA in English 1604 GMT 20 Sep 88) On the same day Mladenov accompanied Andreotti in his visit to Pravets and took part in the meeting between Andreotti and Todor Zhivkov there. (Sofia Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 20 Sep 88) On 21 September Mladenov attended the meeting between Premier Atanasov and Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti. (Sofia BTA in English 1044 GMT 21 Sep 88) Also on 21 September Mladenov began official talks with Andreotti. (Sofia BTA in English 1348 GMT 21 Sep 88) On 21 September Mladenov also gave an official lunch for Andreotti, at which both foreign minister delivered speeches. (Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 21 Sep 88) On 22 September Mladenov saw Andreotti off at Sofia airport. (Sofia BTA in English 1757 GMT 22 Sep 88) On 23 September Mladenov received Philipp Jenninger, president of the FRG Bundestag. (Sofia BTA in English 1305 GMT 23 Sep 88) On the same day Mladenov also received James Prior, president of the British "General Electric Company." (Sofia BTA in English 1344 GMT 23 Sep 88) On 23 September Mladenov departed for New York to take part in the UN General Assembly session. (Sofia BTA in English 1513 GMT 23 Sep 88)

Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, on 23 September attended a commemoration meeting in Muglish. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 23 Sep 88)

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Trade Union Central Council, on 22 September in Sofia took part in a meeting of the Ministry of National Defense, which marked the anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Sep 88)

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign economic relations, on 22 September attended the meeting between Todor Zhivkov and James Prior. (Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 22 Sep 88) On 23 September Lukanov attended Zhivkov's meeting with British publisher Robert Maxwell. (Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 23 Sep 88)

Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 17 September at Sofia airport greeted Georgi Atanasov, who returned from Vienna. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Sep 88)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture, science, and education, on 21 September accompanied Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti in his visit to Sofia University, where Andreotti was awarded an honorary title, and to an Italian exhibition in Sofia. (Sofia BTA in English 0715 GMT 21 Sep 88)

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, on 21 September at Sofia airport greeted Lao Premier Kaysone Phomvihan. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Sep 88) On 23 September Stanishev accompanied Lao Premier Phomvihan in his visit to Pravets. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Sep 88)

47 Civil Rights 'Activists' Arrested in Prague

AU2709103788 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 27 Sep 88 p 1

["E.L." report: "47 Civil Rights Activists Arrested in Prague Demonstration"]

[Text] The Hague, 26 September—According to the International Human Rights Society [IGFM], 47 civil rights activists were temporarily arrested at a public discussion rally in Wenceslas Square in Prague on Saturday [24 September] evening. According to the IGFM, which is based in Frankfurt/Main, Stanislav Devaty, one of the three spokesmen of the Charter 77 civil rights movement, was among those arrested. He was forced into a police car by policemen and was taken away. During the night and on Sunday all those who had been arrested were released. It is not yet known whether any proceedings have been initiated, and if so, against whom.

On Saturday evening various CSSR civil rights groups, including the "Peace Association" and the "Bohemian Children," had called a public discussion in Wenceslas Square concerning the situation of political prisoners in the CSSR. In all, 600 people from all over the country gathered for the event. According to the IGFM, many civil rights activists were prevented by the police in their hometowns from going to Prague. Among these also was former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek.

Further Reportage on All-Trade Union Conference

Jakes Addresses Group

AU2809134188 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Sep 88 p 3

["Speech" by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the National Front Central Committee, at the National All-Trade Union Conference in Prague on 24 September]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, I cordially greet you, the delegates to and guests at the statewide all-trade union conference, and through you the millions of members and functionaries of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH], on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the National Front Central Committee, as well as on behalf of the delegation which is present here. We wish success to your deliberations and the adoption of rational and useful conclusions.

The CPCZ highly values the role of the ROH, the strongest organization of our workers class, intelligentsia, and broad strata of the working people. It has always seen in it an important force for the development of our socialist society. We appreciate the fact that the ROH, as an important organization of the National Front, openly identifies itself with the leading role of the Communist Party in society and its policy, that it actively supports the conclusions of the 17th Congress and the seventh and ninth CPCZ Central Committee sessions aimed at accelerating the socioeconomic development by means of economic and social restructuring and democratization.

We follow the deliberations of your conference with interest. It arises from these delibarations that the trade union movement wants to actively participate in restructuring and democratization, and is ever more profoundly clarifying its place, mission, and role in the process of the revolutionary changes which we have begun realizing in the national economy as well as in other spheres of society. The important thing is not to slacken this effort. We appreciate the ROH's attitude toward restructuring and the solution of a number of problems as set forth in the Central Trade Union Council [URO] report, delivered by Comrade Miroslav Zavadil, as well as in the ongoing pragmatic and stimulating discussion.

We appreciate the fact that you are critically assessing the results of your work, that you are assessing the activity of trade unions with the yardstick both of today and tomorrow. This is very important because such an approach makes it possible to find effective solutions for a purposeful development of the ROH's social, production-economic, and educational function, for the growth of its role when it comes to implementing the interests and rights of the working people and when it comes to ensuring the needs of the development of our entire society and the needs of our country's citizens.

Your conference is being held during an exceptionally momentous period of our society's development, in which we are resolving tasks that are complex not only from the viewpoint of immediate prospects, but also from the viewpoint of creating prerequisites for our people's future. From this stems the great responsibility of all strata of our society for any decision we might make at present and for consistently implementing it. That, understandably, fully applies to the ROH, to all its bodies and organizations.

In accordance with the conclusions of the Seventh and Ninth CPCZ Central Committee Sessions we have begun the inevitable and irreversible process of restructuring our socialist society. Involved, above all, is the realization of an economic reform and an extensive democratization. Restructuring is not a fashionable affair, but is dictated by life itself, by the needs of society, and is made possible by the achieved standard of our country's development and the international conditions.

Our endeavor is inspired by the experience of the socialist countries, especially by the progress of restructuring in the Soviet Union, to which the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference provided an important impetus. The course of the conference and its results have met with a broad response among our public. In accordance with the opinions of the majority of citizens, the CPCZ and its leadership fully support the revolutionary changes which

are being carried out in the Soviet Union. Our party's leadership assessed the results of that conference and adopted measures aimed at applying them in our conditions.

The purpose of all measures, which we have begun realizing, is to form a reliably functioning base for better satisfying the growing needs of society and the people's lives. With this objective in mind we must carry out restructuring everywhere—in the center and in lower components, at all worksites, in all collectives, in all organizations, in every village, and above all, in the work and behavior of everyone of us. The decisive thing is to constantly galvanize the creative forces and energy of all citizens, markedly broaden their participation in decisionmaking and management in plants, enterprises, villages, and throughout the state. The embarked-upon course—aimed at substantially raising the independence and accountability of enterprises and work collectives, at a broad application of the self-management principles, and elections of ranking personnel, as expressed in the laws on state enterprises and cooperatives—is oriented toward this. This also is the objective of the measures adopted to activate and broadly democratize the activity of the entire National Front, to strengthen the initiative and independence of all its components, especially the primary organizations. The tasks arising from this must consistently be introduced in practice everywhere, and thus also in trade unions. With equal emphasis we must also begin implementing important measures aimed at enhancing the role, powers, and responsibilities of the national committees, especially of their basic components, which were recently assessed by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and its adopted conclusions published. An important part of deepening socialist democracy is the application of openness in politics, the broad flow of information to the public, and control. All these are measures in the solution of which the ROH plays an indispensable role.

Fundamental economic reform is very important for the successful course of our society's restructuring, because the economy is a sphere in which conditions are being created for satisfying the material and intellectual needs of the people and for our country's further development. It is a sphere in which the role of scientific-technical revolution, as the driving force of social development of the present historical epoch, is shown in a decisive manner today.

The work on the economic reform has been accelerated with the aim, even in the period of transition, by the end of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, to create the necessary systemic and material prerequisites for a comprehensive implementation of the new principles of management beginning in 1991. As it is known, the Federal Assembly has approved laws on state enterprises, on agricultural, housing, consumer, and production cooperatives, on economic relations with foreign countries, and the amendment of the Economic Code and the Law on State Arbitration. This has created the fundamental political-legal conditions for economic reform, which give significant powers to work collectives, but also greater responsibility when making decisions about the economic and social development of enterprises, and as regards satisfying the needs of society. The first 412 state enterprises were established by 1 July this year, and the overall restructuring of the production, scientific-technical, and circulation base is slated to be concluded by the middle of 1989. Enterprises of the local economy and services, public catering facilities, and selected trade organizations are already working in accordance with the new system of management. The remaining trade organizations and the entire agricultural-food complex will work in accordance with the new management principles as of 1 January 1989.

We have accelerated the restructuring of the central bodies in order that they, in accordance with the new conditions, would function in a uniform and coordinated manner as a real national economic center with the corresponding style and methods of work. The preparations for the restructuring of wholesale and procurement prices, as well as the draft law on national economic planning are nearing their conclusion. The Federal Assembly, among other things, will discuss before the end of the year government draft laws on the Czechoslovak State Bank, on an organization with foreign capital participation, on agricultural and income taxes, and on payments surrendered to the state budget. The work on the preparation of a new Constitution and on the perfection of the election system also continues.

Overall we can say that we have made progress in the economic reform and that the work on it continues in accordance with the adopted schedule. That does not mean that there are no shortcomings. For example, in the restructuring of the enterprise sphere there have been attempts to preserve the existing structure or even to create still larger enterprise units with a distinct monopolistic status in production as well as on the market, a matter which trade unions should also categorically oppose. Some old, formalistic approaches still exist when it comes to restructuring the central bodies, which do not always respect the increased powers and accountability of enterprises. Considerable problems are connected with the restructuring of wholesale and procurement prices, as one of the crucial components of the economic reform and similar topics. All this requires systematic attention to and control of the course of restructuring from the side of the state and economic bodies, as well as from social bodies and organizations.

At the same time it is necessary to create within enterprise work collectives the necessary conditions for implementing the new methods of management. The fundamental prerequisite for that is the consistent introduction of intra-enterprise economic accountability which relies on the improvement of the normative rules' base and a more extensive utilization of the brigade forms of the organization of work and remuneration. We

must not procrastinate, especially with consistently applying the principle "to everyone according to his credit," thereby overcoming the deeply-rooted egalitarianism in remuneration. This, without doubt, is a conflict-prone sphere. The important thing is to ensure that the socialist principle of remuneration according to work done begins to be implemented in practice everywhere and not to wait for the new economic mechanism to be fully introduced. In this is the foundation of social justice, the fundamental prerequisite, and this was stressed here, the assertion of respect for creative and responsible work, and the support for working initiative. One can only welcome the fact that the ROH, as it also arises from the course of your conference, wants to become distinctly involved in solving these problems.

Restructuring requires bold and principled personal stances, qualifications, and concrete deeds. The important thing is that people who have these qualities take charge of all work collectives and gain the trust of the workers. In this connection I would like to mention the elections of ranking personnel and self-management bodies in enterprises. The first experience affirms the correctness of that path. The elections contribute to the deepening of people's responsible relationship toward the interests of enterprises and, in the end, of the entire society. Precisely because of this one has to strive—and here very much depends on the ROH's activity—for the elections to truly fulfill their real purpose.

It is important that qualified people having great moral authority with the collective, capable of judging matters competently and in broad social contexts, become members of work collectives. The requirement of broad democratization also concerns the elections of directors. In some enterprises they put forward a single candidate to the work collective—mostly the incumbent director. Do such elections fulfill their purpose? One must have the opportunity to really elect. This requires putting forward two or more candidates. At the same time it is necessary—where not all members of the work collective can take part in an election—to delegate a greater number of their representatives. One must not permit elections to become an affair of only a narrow group of people. Democracy cannot be only proclaimed but, above all, it must be consistently implemented in practice.

What we can assess as being positive is the fact that the policy aimed at restructuring and democratization has the support of our society, that people have begun to think more about their work, about working conditions, about relations within a work collective, about the situation in our national economy and the entire society. They are taking a sharper and more critical look at problems and shortcomings. We must welcome that. The ROH, too, is trying to help people find their place in restructuring and, at the same time, not let itself be disconcerted by the variety of their views which are the concrete manifestation of socialist pluralism. Only in a frank discussion can one discover the essence of problems, and thus also effective ways to solve them. Unfortunately, such atmosphere is still not typical of all worksites. As you yourself confirm, in many places a frank, critical, and self-critical discussion of issues still encounters various barriers. There are still quite a few of those whom, as the saying goes, "stagnant waters" suit. Another thing one has to end is the deeply rooted practice of shifting or divesting responsibility, which is often connected with seeing and criticizing shortcomings of everyone but oneself. We must overcome the contradiction between words and deeds, do away with anonymity, clearly delineate personal responsibility so that concrete conclusions can be drawn from shortcomings, part ways with mediocrity, and support active people.

We are convincing ourselves every day that restructuring is a complex and demanding process which requires great and systematic efforts, overcoming many obstacles and difficulties. Conflicts are frequent. That must not discourage us, however. The greatest danger are half-baked measures and inconsistencies when carrying out reforms. This was the main cause of the failures in the past. We must not leave any room for a revival of old, obsolete practices, for bureaucracy and administrative approaches, or various scheming and speculations. Achieving success is connected with the improvement of ideological, mass political work. As it was already reported, the CPCZ Central Committee will address that issue at its session.

We have also frequently said that the purpose of the revolutionary changes which we are carrying out is to strengthen our social system—socialism, and that those who think they can misuse them to weaken it and to destabilize society, err. All such attempts, wherever they might occur, must be resolutely opposed. Once again we must stress that we will not let our socialist system be subverted! Everyone in our country has the broad opportunity to pursue his interests—while respecting the Constitution and the laws of our socialist state, however.

We view developments realistically. It would be wrong to raise false hopes that the necessary changes can be accomplished without the effort of everyone. The attitude toward the fulfillment of this year's planned tasks and the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan is the expression of an active relationship with restructuring. As you know, and it was also reported, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium as well as the government have been recently assessing the results achieved to date. We can say that there has been a certain improvement in the economic development this year. It is characterized, above all, by the fulfillment of the volume indicators of the plan and the faster-than-planned dynamism of industrial and construction production, as well as by the good results in agriculture. Some qualitative indicators are being fulfilled better than in the preceding period, too. However, in this assessment we must see that the achieved results have also been influenced by the low starting base of last year and the number of adjustments made in this year's

state plan. However, overall we have still not successfully fulfilled the intentions of the 17th CPCZ Congress in the crucial strategic directions, that is, in raising the effectiveness of the national economy and in asserting the intensification factors of its development, a matter that appears in the creation of the national income, which is lower than envisaged by the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

When we look at the fundamental causes for this development, we see that certain weak spots of the old system of management still exert their influence here, a system which we also are changing. The scientific-technical development is still being used insufficiently; the innovatory activities are not developing at the necessary pace; the valorization [zhodnocovanie] of production sources remains low; serious shortcomings endure in the quality of production, in capital investment, and in supplier-user relations; and unproductive inventories are accumulating. The profitability of the foreign trade sector is unsatisfactory. This is also caused by the fact that we have been taking very slow steps as regards changing the production structure. In this connection I would like to stress that the restructuring of the economic mechanism is one aspect of our advancement. Its second, and integral, aspect is precisely the realization of advanced structural changes in the national economy.

These internal problems are also exacerbated by external influences, especially the inadequate progress in the international division of labor and the improvement of the CEMA countries' cooperation mechanism. However, we must admit that even here we are not yet making full use of all the existing potential of the international socialist integration, such as the establishment of direct relations and the setting up of joint ventures, particularly with the Soviet Union. We cannot wait for impulses from the outside, but must actively tackle the development of higher forms of cooperation.

Overcoming the undesirable trends in our economic development is the primary concern of our state and economic bodies. This requires, above all, organizational work. In that sense the CPCZ Central Committee has charged the Communists in government with the task—on a timely basis and much more consistently than has been the case to date—to solve opened issues, shortcomings in the supplier-user relations, and problems experienced by citizens concerning the domestic market and services. I appreciate that the ROH, as it was said here, will strive for enterprises producing goods for the domestic market in excess of the plan. This will benefit all of us.

The ROH, its bodies and organizations, can be of significant help in all these respects. After all, defending the interests of the working people, together with solving social issues, means, in particular, striving for an effective economic development, for the creation of resources—a matter which is the fundamental prerequisite for satisfying the needs of the citizens and ensuring the growth of the standard of living. This requires consistently fulfilling this year's plan in all indicators, exactingly breaking down and ensuring the 1989 state plan, and in the remaining period minimizing the hitherto shortfalls in the fulfillment of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

An extensive development of the working people's initiative and socialist competition can considerably contribute to that—provided they are correctly oriented—yield the necessary effect, and have a great moral-political influence. They are an example of a direct manifestation of the high awareness of individuals and work collectives and a concrete expression of socialist affinity for work.

The greatest danger here is formalism. The important thing is that competition be oriented toward greater effectiveness of the production process, reduction of production costs, improved labor productivity, technical-economic standards, and quality of production. That also is the purpose of the URO initiative and the Prague Appeal, which must be fully supported and further developed under the conditions of restructuring.

The revolutionary traditions of the Czechoslovak trade union movement oblige trade unions to be, together with the CPCZ, the guarantor of meeting national needs. The importance of that task is growing, especially in connection with the increasing independence of work collectives under the conditions of self-financing and self-management. I recall this fact in order to build a firm barrier against all attempts and efforts by enterprises to touch up their economic indicators by pressing for unjustified price increases, by refusing to conclude economic agreements, by concentrating on the manufacture of expensive products and dropping from their production programs cheaper, or the so-called less profitable, products, which are necessary for satisfying national needs and ensuring supply on the domestic market. One has to fully realize that everyone is not only a producer, but also a consumer. Ignoring such speculations would be a shortsighted policy. After all, enterprises are here for society, for the people. Therefore, the preamble to the laws on state enterprises and on cooperatives stresses that the main purpose of their activity is ensuring national needs. Therefore, we welcome the fact that you are pondering your future work from these viewpoints. After all, this, too, is a part of safeguarding the fundamental interests of the working people.

The reason why we stress the ROH's coresponsibility for the consistent implementation of the tasks of the economic and social restructuring and economic plans, is that this is the condition for the fulfillment of its important mission in developing the care for the working people. We must look at a number of issues from different perspectives in this sphere. We fully support the fact that trade unions have begun making more energetic use of their legitimate rights in respect to state and economic bodies regarding the realization of social interests and rights of the working people.

However, in caring for the working people trade unions must not do this only within the gates of plants and enterprises. Their employees live in the cities, in the countryside, and in housing developments. Therefore, it is desirable that trade unions not ignore issues such as the standard and availability of services and shops, transportation, health care, possibilities of cultural and sports self-realization, urgent environmental problems, and other matters connected with the people's everyday life and their problems. In all these respects one has to improve and broadly develop close cooperation between trade unions and the national committees.

Your conference assesses the paragraphed [paragrafovane] text of the amendment of the Labor Code. The ROH has done a great job in connection with the preparation of this important document. It successfully organized public discussion concerning the principles of its amendment which, without doubt, has contributed in trade union organizations to the clarification of the principles of the economic mechanism's restructuring and man's new status in the work process, so that he would be the real manager in his enterprise.

Your conference has also shown that trade unionists do not shy away from assuming coresponsibility for strengthening discipline and order, making use of work time, and improving the organization of work, which are the necessary prerequisites for the implementation of demanding tasks. One has to appreciate the fact that your all-trade union conference is being held on work-free days. By doing this, you have provided an example for those who organize meetings during working hours.

From the very beginning trade unions have been involved in all work connected with the amendment of the Labor Code. This is not only a telling example of the ROH's participation in the process of the drafting of laws, but also a concrete contribution to the deepening of socialist democracy when it comes to extensively assessing issues which directly affect people's lives. I would like to stress that the Labor Code has to be seen as a charter of the working people's right and duties. Therefore, it must be strictly adhered to in practice.

Positive changes are currently occurring in international life. The new political thinking, implemented by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, is asserting itself and a constructive dialogue is gradually developing in relations among states. Important steps have been taken in the effort aimed at strengthening peace and international security, at eliminating the threat of nuclear war. There are signs of a possibility to achieve progress in the solution of regional conflicts and other issues concerning the whole world. We must do all we can for the process of improving international relations and for creating realistic conditions for developing and deepening this improvement. This is an issue of common interest to all nations, an issue of mankind's survival, as well as the prerequisite for achieving objectives which we have set for ourselves.

The proposals voiced by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Krasnovarsk recently, are the latest evidence of the Soviet Union's goodwill. These proposals concern not only key military-political issues, but also the general strengthening of security and cooperation among nations by means of developing extensive international economic, scientific-technical, and cultural relations.

The CPCZ, our state, and our people fully support the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community. We are contributing to it with our own initiatives and concrete steps. We base and will base our country's socialist development on our friendship, alliance, and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. This is the lasting and immutable direction of our policy, which fully proceeds from our people's historical experience. We will again realize this in the coming days, when we will be shortly commemorating the 70th anniversary of the founding of the independent Czechoslovak state, and when we are also recalling the tragic consequence of the betrayal of our people committed by the former Western allies as well as the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie in Munich 50 years ago. We value the fact that when implementing our foreign policy we can firmly rely on the active support and participation of trade unions, which are considerably contributing to the strengthening of the unity of the working people in the world, to the strengthening of peace and progress.

In conclusion I would like to thank the entire ROH for everything it has been contributing to the prosperity and good name of our fatherland.

The strength and successes of the Czechoslovak trade union movement have always been a result of its unity and revolutionary orientation. This fundamental lesson, which has its origin in the great class struggles for the interests of the working people and which proved its viability during the entire period of the construction of socialism, must be safeguarded and developed also under the conditions of restructuring.

We are convinced that the deliberations and the implementation of the conclusions of your conference will be the trade union's important contribution to the realization of the CPCZ's and the National Front's policy which is meant to benefit our people and our country's socialist development.

Boda Outlines Labor Code Changes

AU2909182488 Prague PRACE in Czech 26 Sep 88 p 4

[Unattributed report on the speech by Miloslav Boda, CSSR minister of labor and social affairs, at the National All-Trade Union Conference in Prague on 24 September: "On Amendments to the Labor Code"]

[Excerpts] By way of introduction, the CSSR minister of labor and social affairs stressed that the CSSR Government approaches the Labor Code as a major document,

whose assignment is to consistently codify conditions for the full enactment of the social rights guaranteed under the CSSR Constitution, especially every individual's right to work and to a just remuneration for the results, as well as to codify everyone's duties, which are inseparable from his rights, and his responsibility toward his collective and society to deliver an honest piece of work. [passage omitted]

The objective and urgent need to amend the Labor Code and to adapt it to the new conditions has become apparent in connection with the categorical requirement to embark upon the path of our economy's comprehensive intensification. Having evaluated the political and legal analysis of the current Labor Code, in mid-March this year the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the Federal Government, the National Front Central Committee, the Central Trade Union Council, and the Central Committee of the Union of Cooperative Farmers submitted for public discussion "The Principles for Amending the Labor Code." [passage omitted]

Labor collectives as well as individual citizens have expressed their opinion on the submitted principles; some 150,000 ideas, suggestions, and standpoints have been presented. [passage omitted]

Having evaluated the discussion and the ideas, alterations, and additions submitted by the Central Trade Union Council, the Federal Government Presidium has noted that, in principle, the working people responded positively to the overall concept of the planned Labor Code amendments. At the same time, justified adjustments or alterations have been carried out in 36 provisions of the Labor Code as a result of the public discussion. This applies, for example, to the following changes: Instead of the proposed oral form, the written form of notifying an employee about his unsatisfactory work performance will be retained; an employee's failure of a competency test [atestace] will not be instituted as a reason entitling the employing organization to give him notice; the employing organization will not be granted the right to transfer an employee to a different job for a period of up to 60 days (instead of the current 30 days) without his consent; and the penalty for serious, or recurring but less serious, breaches of labor discipline will not be raised to up to 20 percent of basic wages but to a maximum of 15 percent. There have also been many other alterations. [passage omitted]

Minister Miloslav Boda outlined the basic principles of the proposed amendment.

I would like to stress, above all, that—under the conditions of economic self-management—the existing rights of plant committees of the ROH under the labor law and in the social sphere are not only being retained, but, in many instances, the legal rights of the trade unions—starting with the Central Trade Union Council down to lower-level trade union bodies and enterprise or plant committees—are being codified anew and enhanced.

The draft amendment proceeds from the principle that the socially warranted mobility of labor, its rational deployment, and efficient use should be facilitated. That is why it introduces a uniform period of notice, cancels employees' obligation to specify their reasons for giving notice, and gives them the opportunity to terminate their contract of employment, within the set period of notice, even if they do not give any reason. The draft amendment stipulates, furthermore, that decisions on manpower cuts that are motivated by improvements in efficiency and productivity of labor or, optionally, by other organizational changes, will fall within the jurisdiction of employing organizations. **However, previous consent of the ROH plant committee will be required in these cases; it must assent to the set overall number of employees affected, to their [proposed] deployment, as well as to the notices given to individual employees.**

The existing possibility to agree on a probationary period of up to 1 month is being extended to 3 months; the aim is to give both sides—the organization and the employee—a longer trial period in which to decide whether to continue employment.

To establish more favorable conditions for closer cooperation between individual organizations, especially in introducing new technology and in the case of short-term contract work, a new legal principle is being introduced: agreement to temporarily assign an employee to work in another organization. To be able to proceed more flexibly in matters concerning the efficiency of managerial work, the range of management staff is being expanded, whose employment comes about through appointment. The conclusion of contracts of employment for a designated period and the conclusion of agreements on jobs to be performed outside the contract of employment will also be facilitated and rendered more flexible; the aim is to permit better use of working people's initiative in order to both improve services and secure other jobs that are more economically organized in this way.

Tightening Discipline [subhead]

The application of a new economic mechanism, which is accompanied by a matching reinforcement of the working people's social guarantees, simultaneously requires, in the working people's own interest, that steps be taken to tighten labor and technological discipline, make more efficient use of working hours, and enhance the protection of socialist property. The amendment provides for the possibility on the part of the employing organization to give notice to an employee, not only for particularly flagrant breaches of labor discipline committed prior to the expiration of [previously imposed] disciplinary measures. **Even in these cases, the provision is being retained that the organization must first secure the ROH plant committee's consent before giving notice or terminating the contract of employment without notice.**

To more effectively forestall damage to property in socialist ownership and to enhance accountability for damage, the employing organization will be entitled to check the belongings, and to carry out body checks, of employees entering and leaving the organization's premises. There are also new provisions penalizing, in addition to the consumption of alcohol, the abuse of other narcotic substances. Another provision that is designed to raise the quality of work concerns the possibility of penalizing an employee who produced a reject even in those cases when the technical inspection accepted the product as adequate.

As for the remuneration of employees, the amendment to the Labor Code specifically states that the employing organization decides autonomously on the use of piecework wages, share wages [podilova mzda], or hourly wages, as well as on all other forms of remuneration, especially premiums, bonuses, and profit shares. Here, too, the responsibility of trade union organizations for a just remuneration policy is being enhanced. [passage omitted]

The draft amendment also codifies anew and enhances the protection of trade union functionaries employed by an organization. Unless they themselves agree with the change, their transfer to a different job or another workplace will henceforth be conditional on previous consent of the superior trade union body. This protection will not be limited to their term of office, but will extend to a period of 2 years after its termination. It also applies to the termination of the contract of employment by the employing organization by means of a notice or without notice.

Reinforced Social Guarantees [subhead]

The draft amendment to the Labor Code contains a number of provisions that reinforce the working people's social guarantees.

The working people will surely appreciate the new legal codification governing the extension of annual leave. The amendment to the Labor Code drops the existing condition whereby it is necessary to be employed for a period of 5 months [to be able to claim annual leave]. **An employee who has worked 65 days in a calender year will be entitled to annual leave or its matching proportion.** [passage omitted] To make sure that annual leave fully serves the purpose of relaxation, the reasons for interrupting annual leave are being extended to include care for an ill family member, which will surely be welcomed by, above all, mothers of small children.

In the interest of a more flexible response to weighty needs of the national economy and the working people, the government, in agreement with the Central Trade Union Council, will be authorized to set the terms, duration, and range of claimants for special supplementary annual leave for employees performing exceptionally important and high-risk jobs from the viewpoint of health as well as for mothers looking after several children.

Another and no less important measure is the extension of unpaid maternity leave until the child's third year. To intensify care for children of single female employees, the age limit of the child below which these employees cannot be sent on tours of duty without their consent will be raised from 8 to 15 years. [passage omitted]

At particularly exposed workplaces, employees will be required to participate, beyond the framework of their ordinary leave, in so-called reconditioning stays [rekondicni pobyty] to forestall labor accidents and occupational diseases.

Important changes will occur with regard to the employing organizations' responsibility for damage incurred by their employees through labor accidents or occupational diseases. It is being proposed that compensation for an occupational disease be paid also for a period of 3 years prior to its inclusion in the catalogue of occupational diseases. The situation of employees who have incurred damage will be substantially improved by a provision whereby, for a period of 1 year after the labor accident or the breaking out of the occupational disease, they will receive compensation for their earnings losses incurred after the termination of their work disability up to the amount of their average earnings. It is also being proposed that the currently valid allocations [limity] that are paid out after the expiration of the 1-year period be raised. [passage omitted]

The increase in allocations is also projected into the compensatory payments extended to the survivors of employees who have died as a result of a labor accident or an occupational disease. The one-time damages paid to survivors will be raised as follows: by 60 percent for every dependent child and by two-thirds for the spouse or, where appropriate, the parents of the deceased employee.

The draft of the Labor Code amendment also provides for one change of principle with regard to the claims of employees who have incurred damage: The claims to compensation for earnings losses and to defraying the cost of the upkeep of survivors cannot become invalid by prescription.

The draft amendment also introduces several other benefits for single employees looking after a child. [passage omitted]

The amendment to the Labor Code provides for additional significant measures in favor of the working people, especially for a cut in working hours and an expansion of leisure time. This finds its expression in the proposal to extend the paid break for meals and rest from 15 to 30 minutes. As far as overtime work is concerned, it is being proposed to limit its extent to 150 hours a year per individual. An employee can be ordered to work overtime up to this limit; beyond this limit, an

employee can be requested to work overtime and his consent is necessary. Overtime work beyond the set limit can only be performed at workplaces that will obtain the requisite authorization.

Increased attention is being devoted to care for employees' qualifications, to deepening and expanding them. The Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs will be empowered to decree the terms, course to be pursued, and obligations of organizations with regard to employees' requalification. It will also specify the cases and the terms under which organizations will be authorized to test the aptitude of an employee for the job he performs, that is, to carry out competence checks.

The possibility of concluding agreements with employees in which they undertake to stay in the organization for a designated period of time, or commit themselves to compensate the organization in some other way for the costs connected with the increase in their qualifications, will also be regulated in a novel way. [passage omitted]

On Cooperation With the Central Trade Union Council [subhead]

I would like to voice the conviction that the draft amendment to the Labor Code, which is a product of the active participation of the general trade union public and the rest of the population in the public discussion and of the tested, traditionally good cooperation with the Central Trade Union Council, respects the legitimate interests of the working people as well as the realistic potentials and needs of society at large. The adoption of the amendment will undoubtedly make the Labor Code a more effective instrument of protecting and supporting conscientious and efficient employees and will provide the necessary scope and greater opportunity for preventive action against disorder, indiscipline, and substandard quality work as well as for adequate sanctions to combat these abuses. [passage omitted]

Zavadil Discusses Restructuring

AU2809153788 Prague PRACE in Czech 27 Sep 88 pp 1, 2

["Concluding statement by Miroslav Zavadil, Central Trade Union Council chairman, at the National All-Trade Union Conference" session on 25 September, in Prague: "All Energy to Restructuring"]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, we are now concluding the deliberations of this conference, and in the coming days we will be evaluating its course and conclusions in greater detail. After returning home you will be explaining the conclusions of our deliberations to the organizations and bodies of the ROH. I think that the conference can be said to have fulfilled its mission, and to have proved the unity of views and approaches.

We also trust that every one of us sitting here has grasped this unity, and understands the restructuring tasks as meaning that we have to work even better and more responsibly than to date, defending the interests of our members and contributing to the economic and social advancement of our country.

The significance of this conference was underscored by the participation in it of the delegation of the CPCZ's and CSSR National Front's Central Committees. This fact alone testifies to the attention devoted to our organization by the CPCZ and to its confidence in our powers and abilities; but it also proves that the party expects specific deeds from us in the future. We have listened with utmost attention to the statement delivered here by Comrade Milos Jakes, head of the delegation of the Central Committees of the CPCZ and CSSR National Front. I am confident that I express your view, too, in saying that we feel greatly honored by the appreciation with which he spoke of the work and role of our trade unions. His statement is a source of many incentives which will have to be further dealt with, above all with regard to their practical implementation.

I would particularly like to remind you of one weighty thought, namely, that we must judge the results of our work not by the present, but above all by our future needs. I would like to ask you, Comrade General Secretary, and the other members of the delegation to convey to the CPCZ Central Committee our assurance that the ROH will devote all its energy to meeting the requirements of the restructuring process, which has no alternative and which is our common cause. (applause)

Comrades, the businesslike, stimulating, but also critical discussion at this conference was proof that the delegates feel their responsibility with regard to the tasks and interests of the movement and of the society as a whole.

I would particularly like to express appreciation for the fact that nobody here has donned the rose-tinted glasses of delusion or the dark glasses of scepticism. However, it is not enough for us to respect such a realistic approach—we must transfer this approach to the movement's every link, literally to every living cell in our organization. We are not romantics, comrades, but we cannot exist without deep enthusiasm for our cause, without zeal and a firm belief in our ideals. We must not lose self-confidence, we must not lose heart in resolving the accumulated, complicated problems, particularly not in these difficult times. However, our enthusiasm and zeal must be linked with knowledge and competence, with responsibility and realism.

Our considerations with regard to the Federal Government and the economic agencies were also part of the critical atmosphere at the conference. We have voiced a number of standpoints and demands, a number of suggestions about our common course. In the interests of implementing the conclusions of the Seventh CPCZ Central Committee Session, we want to continue along

this path. However, we have also acknowledged here that we share the responsibility for dealing with the views and proposals submitted on the present occasion (and also in the past). In quoting the old maxim that any cooperation needs two in order to function, I want to express the conviction that the government is sure to understand our demands, to understand them as sincerely as they have been meant; the conviction that it will enter into the spirit of the conference, grasp the views of its delegates, and adopt realistic measures; and that our mutual cooperation will rise to a yet higher level than that reached to date. (applause) One great truth was said during the conference discussion: Even if one's endeavors are appreciated, it is the results which are the real criterion. This applies both to the URO, and to the government. (applause)

This kind of cooperation must also be transferred to lower levels, and above all introduced into relations between the enterprise directors and ROH plan committees, but also into the self-management sector. We must realize that now is no time to evoke or spread discord, or even conflicts—even if this naturally does not mean that we will have no differences of opinions or disputes. However, the main thing is to unite our forces in the interest, and for the benefit, of the party's program and of restructuring, to unite them for accomplishing the tasks of the economic and social development of our society.

The conference has proven how strong our organization is, and how many mature members and functionaries it has upon which one can rely. Nevertheless, we cannot and must not succumb to complacency. Quite a number of justified critical views on our own work have been voiced in the discussion—and also quite a few suggestions on how to improve it. All this must be utilized, so that we can accelerate the restructuring process. This also means that we should not only accept new ideas, but also submit them ourselves, that we should creatively develop the Leninist understanding of socialist trade unions.

We have our own experience and prerequisites for this, but (in harmony with our conditions) we can also make use of the experience acquired by our Soviet friends. In this respect we also want to say that we support the USSR's restructuring process—that we are following with attention the restructuring process in the Soviets' country and M. Gorbachev's every statement. We are entranced by all the new and positive things with which our Soviet friends are strengthening socialism and the cause of peace. (applause)

Comrades, our conference is drawing to its end. We have adopted for the ROH clearcut, realistic tasks in restructuring our society. Our deliberations have been supremely democratic, frank, and critical, and also dignified, in a manner worthy of the interests of socialism. We will continue guarding and developing these principles.

Yes, democracy really is a wide rostrum for us, a rostrum where one can say anything one wants to say, and expound any view that is aimed at supporting and developing socialism. However, he is in error who would like to confuse this rostrum with an arena of anarchy, scepticism, slander, and a weakening of the ideal of socialism. (applause)

We express full approval and support of the words said by Comrade M. Jakes: We will let nobody disrupt our republic! (applause) We condemn the various attempts to interfere with our peaceful society. Any person attempting this must count on getting an appropriate answer, in accordance with the valid laws. (applause)

Let us disperse after our conference, comrades, in the awareness that the set tasks have been determined and that they are binding for every one of us—from the URO to primary organizations.

I want to assure you that the URO will carefully discuss all the suggestions and recommendations made here, and that it will use them in its work. We must make the conference conclusions part of our everyday work and we must win the entire movement and every single trade unionist for them—and that, as we know, has always been the most difficult task of all.

Comrades, let us do everything to enable our ROH to make a more striking contribution to the implementation of the CPCZ program, to the restructuring and democratization of our society! This is in the interest of all working people, in the interest of the further advancement of socialism!

Rohlicek on Economy, Production

AU2909143788 Prague PRACE in Czech 26 Sep 88 p 4

["From the Speech by Comrade R. Rohlicek," first CSSR deputy premier, at the National All-Trade Union Conference in Prague on 25 September]

[Text] First CSSR Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek assured the delegates that members of the government attending the conference followed the discussion very attentively. We shall brief the government on its course and contents with a view toward achieving further progress in the search for points of departure and prerequisites for the further intensive development of our economy and, on this basis, for a harmonious development of our entire society. We shall deal with these issues in close interaction with the URO and other trade union bodies. It will not be the first step of this kind because the CSSR Government and its Presidium maintain regular contacts with the URO Secretariat, including joint sessions of the CSSR Government Presidium with the URO Secretariat and, at times, with the entire URO Presidium in which we deal with day-to-day but, chiefly, major, principled, and long-term problems faced by our economy and our society at large.

The problems that have accumulated in our country are not few, Rudolf Rohlicek went on to say. **It needs to be frankly said that, next to internally intricate problems which have been mounting for years and which cannot therefore be eliminated in a short time, the government does not always enforce even correct decisions with due resolve, does not properly and exactingly monitor their implementation, and, above all, does not consistently draw specific conclusions against those accountable for fulfillment or nonfulfillment. It will evidently be necessary to increase consistency in the work of the entire government and its individual members in this respect.**

The entire economic mechanism so far has been too one-sided, difficult to administer, and dependent on indexes of the plan. Therein lies one of the causes of the growth of our shortcomings. I would like to give an example: The problem of mass public transport has been raised here. But I can assure you that the CSSR Government is racking its brains, so to speak, over the distribution of domestically manufactured and imported buses between mass public transport, tour operators, and customers in the enterprise sphere, who are not few in number. Their share of the total volume of buses at our disposal each year is formidable. At the same time all of us know to what use these buses are put in factories, that they are used on weekends and, possibly, during holidays. I am not suggesting that all of this is bad. The point is, however, that we should see this discrepancy between supplier and user, between manufacturer and consumer, in its natural national economic and social connections and that we should gradually cope with it.

I welcome those contributions to the discussion, Rudolf Rohlicek said, **which advocate respect for and a business-like assessment of individual proposals for the establishment of state enterprises. I am convinced that, through these contributions, the trade union conference has rendered significant assistance to the next stage of work of restructuring which lies ahead of us and which will be very complicated.** In this way the conference has given support to the process of democratization and to the demand that the unwarranted monopoly position of manufacturers in our economy be done away with. The existence of monopoly manufacturers makes us feel the drawbacks of the monopolistic setting of prices and terms of trade. It also allows monopoly manufacturers to set ultimatums on whether or not they will accept an order.

To the degree to which the number of mandatory indexes of the plan is being gradually reduced, the efforts of enterprises have been growing in our economy over the last 2 years, efforts in which they are assisted by the current economic production units and ministries, to move away from meeting not only the needs of production input, but also from supplies of products for use by our population.

We are preparing and working on a new Czechoslovak policy—I am thinking of foreign trade policy—and on new commercial prices and instruments in foreign trade that would regulate development in such a way as to harmonize our domestic needs with the requirements of foreign trade. All these matters bear fruit only gradually.

In the preceding 5-year plan and, above all, in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, there has been a serious disharmony between the planned investment volume on the one hand and the capacities of Czechoslovak contractors and engineering manufacturers and importers [of building work and capital goods] on the other. It is apparent that capital investment is one of the weakest elements in the planning of the Czechoslovak reproduction process. This is where a number of problems that require a solution have their origin. Capital investment must be brought into balance with the potentials of the Czechoslovak national economy. This means resisting pressures which are aimed at including projects that are unprepared in terms of design in the capital investment plan, for every unprepared building project is more costly, by 20 or more percent, than a prepared one. The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee has stressed that in the long-term outlook for the period through the year 2005 and in drawing up the Ninth 5-Year Plan, we will have to focus attention on this basic proportion, with the proviso that the basic path to be pursued by the Czechoslovak economy is not the further extensive growth of investment volume, especially with regard to the construction volume, but rather structural and microstructural changes based on the latest advances in science and technology and on imported technological equipment where we trail behind.

I shall convey to the government the legitimate demands of the delegates to the conference so that members of both the federal and national governments and their staff far more intensively tackle, explain, defend, and, where appropriate, rectify original views and conclusions.

[Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 26 September on page 2, in its summary of the discussion at the trade union conference, reports that after Rohlicek's speech—which was to be the last statement in the discussion—"three delegates spoke from the floor. They voiced their opinion on the documents of the conference and criticized the vagueness [neadresnost] of the first deputy premier's replies."]

Unions' Role in Restructuring

AU2909113188 Prague PRACE in Czech 27 Sep 88 p 3

["Resolution of the National All-Trade Union Conference on the Tasks of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in the Restructuring of Society," held in Prague on 24-25 September]

[Text] After having discussed the report of the URO entitled "The Tasks of the Revolutionary Trade Union in the Restructuring of Society," the statewide all-trade union conference notes:

In accordance with the resolutions of the 11th All-Trade Union Congress and the Seventh and Ninth CPCZ Central Committee Sessions, the ROH is taking an active part in the process of restructuring. It took part in the public discussion on the draft of the Law on State Enterprises, on the setting up of bodies of socialist self-management in state enterprises, and it influences the establishment of conditions for a greater independence of work collectives and increasing their participation in management and decisionmaking pertaining to the results of work. It supported the draft of principles of the amendment to the Labor Code. By developing work initiative with respect to the fulfillment of the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, it contributes to the creation of resources for ensuring the objectives of social policy and the development of the national economy. It has begun restructuring the content, the forms, and the methods of trade union activity, and has begun implementing a more consistent orientation toward the work in primary organizations and the preparation of changes in ROH's organizational structure.

However, the statewide all-trade union conference notes that the tasks set by the 11th All-Trade Union Congress and the third URO plenary session are asserting themselves slowly and incomprehensively, and with an insufficient use of our rights and the sociopolitical conditions. Not all members and functionaries fully realize the ROH's coresponsibility for the implementation of revolutionary changes in our society.

Therefore, the statewide all-trade union conference regards it necessary to concentrate the attention of trade union bodies and organizations on:

1. The Development of the Initiative Share of ROH Members in Social Restructuring. [subhead]

The statewide all-trade union conference expresses full support for the CPCZ policy, and for the conclusions of the seventh and ninth CPCZ Central Committee sessions. We regard enhancing the ROH's share in restructuring and the further democratization of society to be its decisive task.

We are fully in favor of assuming co-responsibility for deepening the role of the National Front in creating, realizing, and supervising policy; we will continue to deepen cooperation with its member-organizations.

The conference stresses the need to continue developing the ROH's cooperation with the bodies of the socialist state. It calls on state bodies and national committees in their activity, far more than before, to satisfy the needs and interests of working citizens; expand the powers of the regional bodies of the state administration and their economic independence; eliminate the causes and phenomena of bureaucratism, which are justly criticized and which make people's lives bitter.

The conference expects greater initiative from trade union deputies in all representative bodies, including initiative in drafting and formulating laws; in supervising their observance; in publicly accounting to voters and organizations who have recommended them for the posts.

The statewide all-trade union conference proposes that in connection with the preparation of the new CSSR Constitution, the ROH be granted the right of legislative initiative.

2. Introduction of the New Economic Mechanism—as a Condition for the Acceleration of Socioeconomic Development—Into Life [subhead]

The conference obliges trade union bodies and organizations to explain to ROH members and functionaries the purpose of the economic reform, and apply the Law on State Enterprises in practice; win over ROH members for actively supporting it, and helping to assert the principles of the economic accountability management and self-financing, and consistently implement them in intraenterprise units; see to it that national interests are not infringed upon; contribute even more to the unification of all forces fighting for restructuring; and fully support economic personnel who are committed to economic reform.

3. Increasing the Participation of the Working People in the Management of Production [subhead]

The conference stresses the need for trade unions' active participation in setting up bodies of socialist self-management and for coresponsibility for their activity reflecting the will and interests of the working people; for the development of cooperation between trade union organizations and self-management bodies, especially as regards comprehensively ensuring tasks in the social sphere. Trade union organizations bear a particular responsibility for the training of members of these bodies to carry out their functions.

We must continue to make use of and improve the standard of production meetings; the ROH's participation in the preparation, realization, and supervision of the implementation of plans, as well as of joint deliberations of trade union committees and economic management. The suggestions and recommendations of the working people must be responsibly evaluated and those which are feasible must be realized.

4. A More Resolute Defense of the Working People's Justified Interests and Rights in the Implementation of Social Policy Tasks [subhead]

All-trade union bodies, bodies of individual trade union federations, and primary organizations must become even more effectively involved, especially when it comes to ensuring the adequate working conditions for the

working people, to training and retraining, housing construction, health care, improved ecological conditions, supply, and services. This requires a more energetic approach on behalf of the federal government, the two republics' governments, and the national committees. The conference regards the problem of transportation work to be particularly urgent. It demands that the federal government makes a fundamental decision on that issue as soon as possible.

The conference affirms the coresponsibility of trade union bodies for the elaboration of the concept and realization of enterprises' social policy, which influences the harmonious development of work collectives and stimulates people's working initiative. It draws the appropriate state bodies', enterprises', and production cooperatives' attention to the need to ensure adequate quantity of quality protective gear for employees. It reminds trade union bodies and organizations of their duty to fully exercise the right to social control of the state and standard of safety and health protection at work and the right to submit proposals for measures to improve the situation.

The conference regards it as necessary that all trade union bodies and organizations systematically address health care issues, and discuss this problem at the URO plenary session in 1989.

The conference notes the urgent need to speedily clarify the concept of enterprise social consumption under the new economic conditions in such a way as to create the necessary prerequisites for the implementation of social programs and effective use of the working people's leisure time. At the same time, it stresses the coresponsibility of trade union bodies in enterprises for tasks in the social sphere and the solution of environment-related issues becoming a part of enterprises' plans for economic and social development.

The conference demands of economic and trade union bodies the full use of the norm-setting function of collective contracts, especially in the sphere of remuneration, and ensuring working conditions and social development of the work collective pertaining to the Law on State Enterprises and the Labor Code.

Cooperation with management bodies aimed at strengthening work discipline and providing legal protection and assistance to ROH members is the permanent task of trade union bodies and organizations, as is the assertion of suitable placement and ensurance of fundamental social certainties to employees released due to changes in management and production structures.

5. Consistent Application of Socialist Principles of Remuneration [subhead]

The conference expresses the unequivocal standpoint that the criterion for the amount of a wage or salary must be the concrete results of work in quantity and quality. It expects from the CSSR Government the adoption of measures which would consistently assert that principle. It obligates trade union bodies to support all and any effort by ranking personnel aimed at eliminating egalitarianism and at implementing the brigade form of the organization of work and remuneration and other forms which make it possible for work collectives to fulfill the determined tasks with initiative and decide how to use resources earmarked for wages. In that respect, bodies of the individual trade union federations, enterprise and plant committees, and their wage commissions bear an exceptional responsibility.

At the same time, the conference demands that the state's price policy fully respect the need to ensure the growth of real wages.

The conference calls on the CSSR Government to speedily submit to the Federal Assembly a draft law introducing the duty to prove the source of property disproportionate to income.

6. Development of Working Initiative, Especially of Socialist Competition, [subhead]

Oriented, above all, toward raising the productivity of labor, reducing production consumption, and improving the quality of products and services. The conference regards it as necessary to continue developing the movement of the brigades of socialist labor, the URO Initiative, and the Prague Appeal. Socialist competition must be organized, above all, within the framework of enterprises and organizations, and its content must proceed from the main targets of the plan and make the full use of the instruments of the new economic mechanism, particularly the principles of economic accountability. The duty of trade union bodies is to consistently combat self-serving interests and formalism in the organization and assessment of socialist competition. There must be more trade union initiative when it comes to the dissemination of experience of leading workers and collectives.

The conference recommends to the appropriate bodies that state decorations of honor be awarded for outstanding work results, and that the automatic bestowal of such decorations on the occasion of individual birthdays for carrying out particular functions be discontinued.

7. Improving ROH's Educational Work [subhead]

in molding active affinity for work and social values, strengthening ROH members' legal awareness and comprehensive support for the policy of restructuring. It is necessary to orient ideoeducational work more toward supporting the objectives of the economic reform; adjust the system of political and economic education to the needs of work collectives; orient the cultural and educational work of trade union organizations toward a meaningful use of the the working people's and youth's leisure

time; increase the care for the general preparation of the upcoming workers generation and for the system of the working people's lifelong education.

The statewide all-trade union conference regards it necessary to discuss the ROH's tasks in ideoeducational and cultural work at a separate URO meeting.

8. Restructuring of the ROH's Internal Life [subhead]

The conference stresses the obligatory nature of the conclusions of the third URO plenary meeting on restructuring the trade union activity, the foundation of which is further democratization; improvement of the style and methods of work; strengthening of the uniform course of all-trade union and indivividual trade union bodies; and strengthening the independence and responsibility of primary organizations. The conference regards it as necessary that the URO discusses and makes a decision at its next meeting about changes in the ROH's organizational structure. In conjunction with this it should adopt measures aimed at streamlining and generally reducing the trade union apparatus.

The principle of keeping the public informed must be more markedly implemented in the activity of all trade union bodies. To this end, use must be made of membership meetings, trade union press, other media, and the ROH's information system, and fundamental issues of trade union activity must be publicly discussed.

The conference stresses the need to improve the work with cadres; practice more democratic forms of selecting candidates; experiment [overit] with direct elections of chairmen in primary organizations; and in all trade union bodies deepen the system of regularly rendering accounts of their activity. When preparing the ROH's upcoming annual membership meetings, conferences, and congresses, to evaluate proposals pertaining to determining the length of the term of office. Improve the political and professional training of the ROH's aktiv of functionaries and apparatus.

The conference considers it correct that the URO adopt a decision on increasing the share from membership dues to the ROH primary organizations to 55 percent. At the same time, it demands that URO bodies assess the handling of ROH's financial resources in a principled way and ensure their more economical and expedient use.

The statewide all-trade union conference calls on all its members and ROH functionaries to take an active part in the realization of tasks in society's restructuring and in its further democratization. It stresses that these revolutionary changes, the purpose of which is to strengthen the position of the working people as managers at their worksites and throughout the country, can be carried out only when they adopt them for their own.

It calls on all members, primary organizations, and bodies of the ROH to concentrate their energy on ensuring the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan by increasing labor productivity and making rational use of material and manpower resources to improve living and working conditions. It demands that they combat everything that stands in the way of developing an innovative and creative approach by workers, engineering-technical staffs, and scientists to achieve the determined objectives in society's development; that they irreconcilably proceed against bureaucracy, parasitism, egalitarianism, misuse of power, nonfulfillment of duties, and against everything that depreciates honorable and honest work; that they eliminate self-serving forms and methods of trade union work and everything that does not serve the interests of the ROH members and comprehensive development of man; that they practice an open and democratic intratrade-union policy, based on an active participation of the ROH members.

This is the mission of the ROH under the new conditions; it is in strengthening the overall potential, strength, and authority of socialism, in implementing the interests of the workers class and all working people.

Conference Adopts Resolution

AU2809105988 Prague PRACE in Czech 26 Sep 88 p 1

["Resolution of the National All-Trade Union Conference Held on 24-25 September 1988"]

[Text] The NATIONAL ALL-TRADE UNION CONFERENCE [passage published in uppercase]

I. (Roman one) **approves**

1. the Report of the Central Trade Union Council "Tasks of the ROH in Restructuring Society," presented by Comrade Miroslav Zavadil, chairman of the Central Trade Union Council

2. adjustments of ROH Statutes

3. the Statement on the Labor Code Amendment

4. the Resolution of the National All-Trade Union Conference

II. (Roman two) **commits**

1. the **Central Trade Union Council**

a) to establish the course of implementing, and checking on the implementation of, the conclusions adopted by the National All-Trade Union Conference

b) to evaluate the suggestions and comments made by the delegates in the conference discussion, and to brief them on their utilization and application

2. **all trade union agencies and basic ROH organizations**

to discuss the conclusions of the National All-Trade Union Conference and to provide for their gradual implementation

3. the **conference delegates**

to brief at least two primary ROH organizations on the deliberations of the National All-Trade Union Conference.

Zavadil Briefs Press on Results

AU2909115188 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Sep 88 p 2

[CTK report: "The Trade Unions' Energetic Contribution to Restructuring; People Who Violate Laws Must Count on Causing a Resolute Reaction"]

[Text] Prague—The National All-Trade Union Conference has expressed unambiguous support for the CPCZ policy and the conclusions of the seventh and ninth sessions, and it also backed the restructuring program for our society. This support was not merely lip-service, because the delegates manifested (for the most part quite specifically) their contributions to restructuring.

The conference supported the USSR's restructuring process and spoke in favor of the Czechoslovak trade unions adopting and applying the Soviet experience. Cooperation with Soviet trade unions will continue to develop in this spirit, via the bilateral application of experience acquired in trade union operations in the social, labor, legal, and other sectors. The conference sharply condemned the various "popular manifestations" in Wenceslas Square in Prague, which took place on both 21 August and 24 September. The delegates clearly stated that whoever violates Czechoslovak laws must also count on evoking resistance, and that the democratization process must not be misused to disrupt our society. Disturbances of public order have nothing in common with discussions on the progress of restructuring, Miroslav Zavadil, chairman of the Central Trade Union Council (URO), stated inter alia at his news conference for Czechoslovak and foreign journalists, which was held in Prague on Monday [26 September]. This briefing was devoted to the results of the National All-Trade Union Conference.

District Committee Work 'Businesslike, Critical'

AU2909150388 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Sep 88 p 1

[Editorial: "Businesslike, Critical Work in District Committees"]

[Excerpts] The problems currently being dealt with by our party have substantially raised the demands on the standard and impact of work carried out by the party's area agencies. The party district or municipal committees are playing a particularly prominent role, since they have a direct influence on the effectiveness of the work carried out by primary organizations, and since their political activity determines the rate of restructuring the economic mechanism and developing socialist democracy. [passage omitted]

The work of district committees is literally of key significance for the party. Thus, it is all the more essential to rid it of all abuses, routines, and stereotypes, while simultaneously generally applying and spreading all that is good, new, and politically effective.

After the seventh (and particularly the ninth) CPCZ Central Committee sessions, many district committees have come to realize this and are now looking for working methods which would help them to revive party life. [passage omitted] The district committee sessions are also experiencing certain changes. One can note the first attempts to pursue untraditional methods in checking on party members: The communist functionaries and responsible economic staff in enterprises that are encountering the greatest difficulties have to render account of their activities at district committee sessions.

At present the structure of the district committee apparatus is checked (as an experiment) by one district committee in every region; this should determine which structure corresponds best to the current, more demanding conditions of party work.

These are the first signs. But although every experience (be it ever so small) is of great value to the party as a whole, one cannot say that the party as such has started to move in the direction of restructuring—to say this would be insincere and dishonorable. Ample experience has taught us about the political, moral, and especially economic damage which can ensue if wishes are presented as reality.

We must also take a sober and realistic look at how many of our district committees are working. The shortcomings that persist are manifested (perhaps most graphically) at the sessions: The reports submitted are often descriptive—instead of evaluating the people's work, they describe the situation (this becomes most obvious in discussions on matters of economic policy); the figures on the successful (or unsuccessful) fulfillment of economic indicators stand "above" the analyses of party work in the enterprise; no information is provided about how the party committee and the entire primary organization are implementing their right to carry out inspections or deal with matters of cadre policy, none on the measures that they have taken or on the authority they enjoy in the working collective.

Since the discussion is mostly determined by the report, it remains superficial and only occasionally touches on a problem. It would seem that some statements spring from a kind of duty, as though somebody had decreed

who is to speak about what, and in what sense. In other words, some meetings obviously still adhere to old scripts, "repertories," and "stage management," and we can hear it said in their defense: "We have been doing this for so many years, it must have been proved right. That is why nothing need be changed in our meetings."

Practice also tells us that the approach to CPCZ Central Committee resolutions has scarcely changed. Primary organizations often mark time until a resolution is discussed by the district committee, they drag their feet, wait for instructions and detailed directives. The district committees squander their energy on breaking down the resolutions for primary organizations and adopting further resolutions for them, instead of immediately setting down how they themselves will specifically help (within the scope of their operations) to implement the Central Committee resolution. [passage omitted]

We must resolutely get rid of discussions which lead to nothing, of meetings held for their own sake, of purely formal resolutions, of duplicating discussions on various matters (often conducted in the same manner as in nonparty agencies). The reports submitted to party agencies should primarily deal with the way in which restructuring is managed and tasks are accomplished in the individual sectors of society. District committee sessions should thus be oriented toward checking on things and rendering account (even by verbal reports); and draft resolutions should be prepared parallel with the preparation of individual sessions.

The collective spirit must be enforced in district committee work above everything else. One should remember that the district committee secretaries and apparatus are subordinate to elected bodies, and are duty-bound to render account to these bodies for their activities. This means, inter alia, that CPCZ District Committee members and candidate members must be thoroughly briefed on all issues discussed in the presidiums and on all the measures adopted.

It is also expedient to organize the party sessions so as to enable their members and candidate members to frankly state their views on the matters under discussion—in other words, to voice a comment or question from the floor. Deplorably, only scant use is made of this method, although it helps to strengthen the democratic, businesslike atmosphere of the sessions.

In many instances, it will be necessary to overcome a certain isolation of party bodies from the public. For instance, the district committees should look for ways to inform the citizens far more efficiently about their sessions (for example, via the district press). Moreover, it is worth following the example and experience of those party agencies which have been publishing in the district press the theses or detailed excerpts from the written reports under preparation for the district conferences or certain CPCZ District Committee sessions, asking the public for its views, suggestions, and comments. Such a course corresponds to the principles of open policy. In fact, it is essential for the people to know that the party is discussing and solving matters that are in harmony with the public's needs and interests.

Slovak Government Condemns Pollution in Slovakia

AU2309123488 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Sep 88 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Report From a Session of the Government of the Slovak SR"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava—[Passage omitted] At its session yesterday, the Government of the Slovak SR critically assessed the implementation of measures aimed at protecting surface and underground water in Slovakia. It drew attention, above all, to the seriously lagging preparation and construction of projects aimed at protecting water resources. Of the 20 effluent treatment plants planned, only 11 have been completed in the last 2 years. Water that is polluted beyond the set norms continues to be discharged [into the environment] in considerable quantities; a substantial portion of production and operational facilities that use harmful substances do not comply with water protection requirements; and refuse disposal sites on the banks of rivers and reservoirs are being eliminated only slowly. The government conveyed its dissatisfaction to the relevant ministers, chairmen of Regional National Committees, and the mayor of Bratislava, the capital of the Slovak SR, for their unsatisfactory fulfillment of adopted tasks and obliged them, in the spirit of existing resolutions, to not permit any further deterioration in water quality, to create comprehensive conditions for a gradual improvement in its quality, and to more severely punish those who break valid regulations.

Furthermore, the government assessed the state of nature protection in Tatra National Park. It noted that harmful influences on the precious natural environment of the national park have increased in recent years. Ecological factors were not sufficiently considered in the urbanization of this unique territory and in the construction of industry in its surroundings, as a result of which the quality of the air and of water has deteriorated. The excessive and unregulated number of visitors in the High Tatra has multiplied these negative influences. The government charged the relevant ministers and the councils of the Central and East Slovakia Regional National Committees with updating the existing legal provisions and zoning and conceptual documents approved for Tatra National Park so that they conform with present and future requirements of a consistent nature protection policy in the High Tatra. [passage omitted]

The government discussed the implementation of the Leninist principle of open access to information for the public from the press, radio, and television, and approved measures that are aimed at improving the information activity on the part of state agencies,

national committees, and organizations and institutions. It stressed the duty of the ranking personnel to react in a timely, truthful, and businesslike fashion to published criticism of shortcomings as well as to working people's ideas, suggestions, and comments.

Article Discusses Demographic Projections

AU3009103688 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Sep 88 p 4

[Article by Eng Jaroslav Kraus and Eng Jiri Pecka, from the Federal Statistical Office, in the "Social Policy" column: "The Greatest Number of Children Toward the End of the Century; Population Forecast up to the Year 2010"]

[Excerpts] Thoughts about our society's future economic and social development must always be linked with long-term demographic trends. Demographic projections are therefore calculated on a regular basis, and their authors strive to react very sensitively to existing population issues.

This was the case when the latest projections for the 1988-2010 period were being prepared (in close cooperation with other institutions) by the Federal Statistical Office. The task of working out new projections is also connected with the preparation of a long-term comprehensive forecast on the CSSR's socioeconomic development. [passage omitted]

According to calculations, the CSSR's population is expected to increase from 15,553,000 in 1986 to 16,112,000 in 2010 (i.e., by 559,000). In the Slovak SR the increase should be more marked and the population should increase from 5,589,000 in 2000 to 5,857,000 in 2010. The increase in the Czech SR is expected to be slower, going from 10,523,000 in 2000 to 10,610,000 in 2010. [passage omitted]

Live births are expected to reach their peak (more than 240,000 annually) toward the end of the present century, after which the figures are expected to drop gradually, but strikingly. Although one can have different views on the future level of fertility, the increased number of live births at the beginning of the nineties has today become a prospect that is no longer subject to any doubt. [passage omitted]

In the year 2010 about 20 percent of children are expected to be less than 15 years old, compared with 25 percent in the middle of the eighties. Here the relative drop in figures will be accompanied by an absolute drop until 1995. [passage omitted]

In the period 1988-2000, the number of citizens of productive age should increase, as should their percentage in terms of the total population. The highest increases (due to 15-year-old children reaching the productive age) should take place during the next 5 years, when more than 100,000 persons are expected to join the productive group every year; in the nineties their number should increase at a slightly lower rate; and during the first years of the 21st century this should change and the number and percentage of citizens of a productive age should show a long-term trend toward decreasing. However, in the year 2010 the number of men and women of a productive age should still be substantially higher than it is today. [passage omitted]

During the rest of the 20th century the striking rejuvenation of the economically active population should be a typical (and most important) characteristic of Czechoslovakia.

Results of Slovkia Grain Harvest Noted

AU2909100288 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 27 September both publish articles on the 1988 harvest of cereal crops in Slovakia.

On page 2, RUDE PRAVO carries a 650-word Bratislava dispatch by Frantisek Mucha entitled "Shortage of Warehouses." The article analyzes the fulfillment of "deliveries to state reserve funds" in Slovakia this year. According to Mucha, thanks to this year's "good climatic conditions, which accelerated the harvest and the procurement of grain," Slovak farmers managed to meet their target under the state plan—the delivery of 1.2 million tonnes of cereals to the state reserve funds—by the end of August. Mucha specifies that Slovak farmers expect to deliver 770,000 tonnes of wheat to the state reserve funds this year, which is 50,000 tonnes more than planned, and that the planned deliveries of rye for the food industry will also be exceeded (by an estimated 15,000 tonnes). A "worse situation," he continues, exists with respect to malt barley because Slovak farmers' deliveries "will fall about 70,000 tonnes short of the approximately 270,000 tonnes of quality malt barley required by our malt industry." This shortfall is said to be a result of the high temperatures during the summer, which caused the spring barley crop to "ripen prematurely" and which also negatively affected its quality. Mucha also blames the shortfall on the declining area sown with spring barley in Slovakia. He says that spring barley yields up to 2 tonnes per hectare less than wheat, without the benefit of a higher procurement price; farmers are therefore reluctant to grow it. He notes that the "substantially higher" procurement price for malt barley that will go into effect on 1 January 1989 should help resolve this problem.

In conclusion, Mucha refers to problems with storing grain. He says that procurement and agricultural enterprises in Slovakia are short of storage capacity for about 600,000 tonnes of grain and that "this problem has been aggravated by the fact that the planned harvest of cereals in Slovakia has been exceeded by 350,000 tonnes this year." This makes it necessary to store grain in the warehouses of the Czechoslovak People's Army and of industrial enterprises, as well as in the open space and

various "makeshift facilities." Mucha mentions that warehouse facilities for around 440,000 tonnes are currently under construction in Slovakia, "more than one-half of which should have been completed 3 years ago."

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 27 September on page 3 carries a 1,900-word article by Julius Varga, Slovak minister of agriculture and food, entitled "Grain Flows Into the Silos of the 5-Year Plan." Varga's article discusses the development of crop farming in Slovakia in the current 5-year plan, with special emphasis on this year's grain harvest. Varga opens the article by noting the successes scored by Slovakia in attaining self-sufficiency in cereals. He says that cereals take up between 56 and 58 percent of arable land in Slovakia, and that 30 percent of the cereals harvest is used for human consumption, 6 percent for seeding, and the rest for livestock production. Whereas in the Seventh 5-Year Plan Slovakia imported an annual average of 879,000 tonnes of grain, in the years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan imports have declined to 80,000 tonnes a year (worth Kcs128 million), while annual grain exports total 160,000 tonnes. Varga says that he particularly values the results of 1988 "when we have achieved the until now greatest harvest of densely sown cereals—3.5 million tonnes." He notes that per-hectare yields of cereals averaged 5.2 tonnes this year and that the "production plan was exceeded by 450,000 tonnes." (The figure cited by Varga thus exceeds the figure cited by Mucha by 100,000 tonnes). Varga attributes the good 1988 results to, among other factors, increased imports of herbicides and pesticides from nonsocialist states and concludes that "this path is more beneficial for society than direct purchases of grain on world markets." While Varga assesses both the quality and the quantity of this year's wheat harvest as good, he, like Mucha in RUDE PRAVO, stresses the unsatisfactory harvest of barley. He says that per-hectare yields of barley averaged only 4.5 tonnes this year, 1.24 tonnes less than the average yields of wheat, and that barley production totaled 868,000 tonnes. Because of the poor quality of the barley, he says, it will be difficult "to set aside and prepare the 340,000 tonnes needed for the malt industry." (Again, Varga's figure differs from Mucha's).

In conclusion, Varga appeals to Slovak farmers to secure a grain harvest of 4.2 million tonnes next year to satisfy the "growing demand for livestock products on the market." This requires, he says, that the area sown with winter grain crops be "at least 5 percent higher than this year." He also notes the need to expand the sowing of durum wheat "with a view to substituting for its import, saving foreign exchange, and achieving full self-sufficiency."

Further on Visit of GDR Defense Minister

Meets With Herman at Academy

LD2809084088 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 27 Sep 88

[Text] Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister for defense, visited the Antonin Zapotocky Military Academy in Brno today. The guest was welcomed by Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the South Moravian regional party committee. Heinz Kessler was briefed about the history of the academy, which trains commanding officer-specialist personnel for the requirements of the Czechoslovak People's Army. In conversations with undergraduates, he also enquired about their study results and how the latest findings of science and technology were used in their studies.

Received by Husak

LD2909135288 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Today Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received in Prague Castle a delegation of the GDR National People's Army led by Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense.

In the course of their conversation the two statesmen agreed with satisfaction that the mutual relations have reached a high standard and are developing successfully in all spheres for the benefit of the peoples of both countries. They also valued the cohesion and cooperation of the fraternal armies and examined topical questions of their further growth.

President of the Republic Gustav Husak presented the Order of the Red Banner to Army Gen Heinz Kessler. Colonel General Horst Bruenner, Horst Sterchbarth, and Wolfgang Reinhold, DDR deputy ministers for defense; and other members of the delegation were awarded Orders of the Red Star. These high Czechoslovak honors have been awarded to them in recognition of contributions to the deepening of the internationalists ties between the GDR National People's Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Army Gen Heinz Kessler thanked the CPCZ Central Committee, the government, and the president of the Republic for the honor accorded him and the other members of the delegation as demonstrated by the award of the high Czechoslovak medals.

In the course of the final talks between Heinz Kessler and Army Gen Milan Vaclavik, the minister for national defense, views were exchanged on questions concerning the further development and strengthening of the alliance of friendship and cooperation between members of the two armies. They stressed that the fulfillment of tasks in the socioeconomic sphere is and will continue to be influenced by an international political situation which remains complex and full of contradictions. They noted that while there are no firm guarantees that the process of disarmament is permanent and irreversible, it is the duty of our countries and the entire socialist community to continue strengthening their defensive capability.

Talks With Jakes; Departs

LD2909201488 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1517 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Prague, 29 Sep (ADN)—Milos Jakes, CPCZ general secretary, received Army General Heinz Kessler, GDR minister for national defense and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today in Prague. Heinz Kessler conveyed most cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were reciprocated equally cordially. He briefed the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary on the implementation of the 11th SED Congress decisions, the realization by the GDR of the Warsaw Pact states' military doctrine, and the close cooperation between the GDR National People's Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Milos Jakes stressed the significance of the visit to the CSSR by the GDR military delegation, which is an expression of the firm friendship between the GDR and the CSSR and their armies at a time of changed conditions for the further building of socialism and the struggle for new disarmament measures. His comments made plain the CPCZ's manifold efforts for the further improvement of the forms and methods of socialist construction, for the continuation of the struggle for further disarmament, and for the consolidation of friendship between the two parties and countries and the entire socialist community of states. He stressed that in view of the continuing complicated international military-political situation, an appropriate defense capability of the armies of the socialist community of states is necessary.

Gen Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, and Helmut Ziebart, GDR ambassador to the CSSR, were present at the meeting. Afterwards, Gen Heinz Kessler and the members of the military delegation were decorated with CSSR medals by CSSR President GUstav Husak. In warmhearted talks, great emphasis was placed on the long-standing fighting traditions of the workers' movements of both friendly peoples and their armies, as well as the significance of further cooperation of the closest kind for the successful structuring of the developed socialist society and the safeguarding of peace. On the same day, the GDR military delegation headed by Minister for Defense Gen Heinz Kessler ended its [words Indistinct] visit. At Ruzyne airport Gen Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, and other generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army warmly bade them farewell.

Previously, the delegations, headed by their respective defense ministers, had met for concluding talks. They assessed the visit as having been exceptionally fruitful and an important contribution to even more intensive cooperation between the two armies at all levels of political and military activity.

Jakes, PPR's Kubasiewicz Meet for Talks

AU2909121988 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Sep 88 p 1

["(Z)"-signed report: "Suggestions for Enriching Collaboration Between Prague and Warsaw; Milos Jakes Conducts Negotiations With Janusz Kubasiewicz"]

[Text] Prague—Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Janusz Kubasiewicz, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the PZPR Warsaw Committee who also attended the opening of Warsaw Days in Prague, in the CSSR capital on Monday [26 September]. The reception was attended by Miroslav Stepan, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and leading secretary of the party's Prague City Committee.

In a cordial, comradely talk, the two representatives briefed each other on the results achieved by the CPCZ and PZPR in their effort to develop the process of restructuring the economic mechanism and intensifying socialist democracy in all spheres of social life. They underscored the significance of fraternal multilateral cooperation between the CSSR and the PPR, in which an important role is played by the two capital cities. They expressed satisfaction with the level and scope of mutual collaboration between Prague and Warsaw, and assessed certain suggestions for its enrichment and intensification. They stressed the need to develop direct relations between the two countries and other CEMA states in carrying out the demanding social and economic programs.

M. Jakes acquainted his guest with preparations for the 10th CPCZ Central Committee Session on the ideological issues of restructuring. J. Kubasiewicz extensively briefed Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on the development of the political situation in the PPR in connection with the solution of current topical problems.

The reception was attended by Andrzej Jedynak, PPR ambassador to the CSSR.

'Timely,' 'Energetic Action' in Karabakh Welcomed

AU2709152488 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Sep 88 p 4

[Article by Moscow correspondent Vladimir Jancura: "Restructuring Knows How To Defend Itself; the Situation in Karabakh Required the Use of Force"]

[Excerpts] "The teeth of restructuring have finally pushed their way through the gums," a Soviet colleague remarked with relief. The radio was just reporting the proclamation of a state of emergency and the imposition of a curfew on Stepanakert. [passage omitted]

Everything suggests that the clashes in the village of Khadzhaly near Stepanakert on 18 September could have resulted in a tragedy similar to that of the mayhem in Sumgait [earlier this year]. Fortunately, the state agencies' timely and energetic action has prevented such a tragedy. This is also why this has met with the approval of the general Soviet public. Only advocates of boundless "democracy" find fault with a forced intervention of this sort because, supposedly, they prefer political compromise. The fact is, however, that the dark forces which resent the process of restoring the situation in Armenia and Azerbaijan to a sound footing do not seek any sensible compromise. They have demonstrated this by inciting new waves of strikes, demonstrations, incendiary actions, and armed clashes. At the same time, they could have already learned the lesson that such pressure to raise national demands only deepens the conflict and further entangles the snarl of problems.

A compromise solution exists—moreover, one that has been worked out in a truly democratic fashion. It is contained in the 18 July resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Thanks to this resolution, there was calm in the streets and in the workplaces of Yerevan and Stepanakert for some time. Even those who used to sow the storm there seemed to have grown silent. In reality, however, they were only waiting for another suitable moment. The events of the last few days demonstrate that they have not given up their original plans to undermine restructuring and incite tension in Nagorno-Karabakh.

Meanwhile, the "teeth" of restructuring have pushed their way through the gums, as my friend puts it. Restructuring, just like any other revolution, must be able to defend itself. It must learn to defend itself effectively against ill-wishers from the left and from the right, and from those both at home and abroad.

Through unrest in and around Karabakh, someone wants to divert attention from his own wicked activity, from the selfish interests of his corrupted clans.

By provoking disputes between nationalities, someone is seeking to shake the Soviet Union's integrity and to paralyze its basic law—the law of internationalist friendship.

Allegedly, "hundreds or even thousands may perish, as long as it strengthens the spirit of the nation." Mikhail Gorbachev has described extremists with such an "ideology" as adventurers who must be isolated from society.

This is precisely what is now happening. And, judging from numerous reactions, there is mass support for this.

The people themselves have taken restructuring under their protective wing.

Equipment Supplied for Soviet Nuclear Reactors

LD2809104288 Prague CTK in English 0926 GMT 28 Sep 88

[Text] Prague Sept 28 (CTK)—Czechoslovakia supplies the Soviet Union with special equipment for fast BN [breeder nuclear] 800 reactors for Soviet nuclear power plants whose construction will start in the USSR after 1991.

Czechoslovak deliveries include sodium coolant passages. By 1994, Czechoslovakia will supply these for three BN 800 reactors.

The development of Czechoslovak equipment for these reactors comes under the comprehensive program of scientific technological progress of the CMEA member states until 2000, and follows up successful Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in developing reactor equipment. A result of this cooperation is inter alia a number of innovations, e.g. a higher resistance to seismic burdens and new arrangement of the individual parts and components.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 15-21 Sep

AU2709150888 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak from 16 to 22 September report the following public appearances by CSSR leaders (source, date, and page number of each report is given in parentheses):

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended a reception for Sam Nujoma, chairman of the South-West Africa People's Organization, at which Nujoma was received by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in Prague on 15 September. (RUDE PRAVO 16 Sep p 1)

The same day in Prague, Milos Jakes also received Vaclav Skalout, newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], prior to his taking up the post. (RUDE PRAVO 16 Sep p 1)

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, saw off 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, minister of foreign affairs of the PDRY, at Ruzyne airport in Prague on 15 September. (PRAVDA 16 Sep p 2) The same day in Prague, he also attended receptions for Roland Dumas, French minister of foreign affairs, given by Gustav Husak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR president, and by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier (RUDE PRAVO 16 Sep p 1). Later that day, Bohuslav Chnoupek also attended a reception hosted by Roland Dumas at the French Embassy in Prague. (RUDE PRAVO 16 Sep p 2)

Gustav Husak presented the Czechoslovak Journalism Prizes for 1988 at a ceremony at Prague Castle on 15 September, in the presence of Jan Fojtik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. (RUDE PRAVO 16 Sep pp 1, 2) The same day in Prague, Jan Fojtik presented the Order of Labor and other distinctions to five Czechoslovak journalists on the occasion of Press, Radio, and Television Day. (RUDE PRAVO 16 Sep p 2) Jan Fojtik and Ladislav Adamec, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech SR, also attended the presentation of this year's Jan Sverma Journalism Prizes in the Czech National Council Building in Prague the same day. (RUDE PRAVO 16 Sep p 2)

Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met Ignac Janak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and other CPSL officials in Bratislava on 15 September. (RUDE PRAVO 16 Sep p 2)

Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended a session of the East Bohemia CPCZ Regional Committee in Hradec Kralove on 15 September. (RUDE PRAVO 16 Sep p 2)

Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, attended an "aktiv" of the workforce of the Petrochema factory at Dubova in Banska Bystrica District on 15 September; the aktiv marked the 50th anniversary of the enterprise. (RUDE PRAVO 16 Sep p 2)

Miroslav Zavadil, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, met with members of the newly elected trade union committee of the CKD Prague state enterprise in Prague on 15 September. (RUDE PRAVO 16 Sep p 2)

Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, visited Potsdam Bezirk on 15 September, during his visit to the GDR, where he attended a meeting of leading representatives of Warsaw Pact countries' parliaments. (RUDE PRAVO 16 Sep p 7) On 16 September, Josef Kempny returned to Prague. (RUDE PRAVO 17 Sep p 1)

Bohuslav Chnoupek attended a reception for Roland Dumas, French minister of foreign affairs, given by Milos Jakes in Prague on 16 September. (RUDE PRAVO 17 Sep p 1) He also accompanied Roland Dumas during the latter's trip to South Moravia on the same day. (RUDE PRAVO 17 Sep p 1)

Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, presented Major General Jozef Hamaria, chief of the Finance Department of the CSSR Ministry of National Defense, with the Order of Labor in Prague on 16 September, on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday. (RUDE PRAVO 17 Sep p 2)

Miroslav Zavadil conferred with Ivan Gladkiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, in Prague on 16 September. (RUDE PRAVO 17 Sep p 2)

Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak SR, received Hans Albers, president of the West German BASF company, in Bratislava on 16 September. (RUDE PRAVO 17 Sep p 2)

Bohuslav Chnoupek saw off Roland Dumas, French minister of foreign affairs, from Ruzyne airport in Prague on 17 September. (RUDE PRAVO 19 Sep p 1)

Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, welcomed Aleksandra Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, upon her arrival at Prague airport on 18 September. (RUDE PRAVO 19 Sep p 1)

Milos Jakes received Guillot Pingue, administrator-general director of external economic relations at the Belgian Foreign Trade Ministry, in Prague on 19 September. (RUDE PRAVO 20 Sep p 1)

Vasil Bilak received Vaclav Skolout, newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to the PDRY, in Prague on 19 September. (RUDE PRAVO 20 Sep p 1)

Army Gen Milan Vaclavik attended a reception for Army Gen Choe Kwang, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, by Milos Jakes in Prague on 19 September. (RUDE PRAVO 20 Sep p 1)

Josef Kempny attended a festive meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK in Prague on 19 September. (RUDE PRAVO 20 Sep pp 1, 2)

The same day in Prague, Ladislav Adamec and other Czech SR Government officials conferred with Miroslav Stepan, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, and other Prague officials on the joint solution of problems of the CSSR capital. (RUDE PRAVO 20 Sep p 2)

Ignac Janak received a delegation of Slovak writers in Bratislava on 19 September who presented him with the first issue of LITERARNY TYZDENNIK, the newly established weekly of the Slovak Writers' Union. (RUDE PRAVO 20 Sep p 2)

Ignac Janak and Peter Colotka received Andrzej Jedynak, Polish ambassador to the CSSR, in Bratislava on 19 September, in connection with the approaching end of the latter's tour of duty in the CSSR. (PRAVDA 20 Sep p 1)

Milos Jakes received Jaroslav Pavlicek, newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to Argentina, in Prague on 20 September. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Sep p 1)

Ignac Janak visited an exhibition of Martin Benko's paintings held to mark the 100th anniversary of the artist's birth, in Bratislava on 20 September. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Sep p 2) The same day in Bratislava, Ignac Janak also visited the editorial office of UJ SZO, the CPSL Central Committee Hungarian-language daily. (PRAVDA 21 Sep p 1)

Karel Hoffmann met the leading staff of various state and social agencies and institutions in Prague on 20 September, to discuss the party's leading role in restructuring and democratization. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Sep p 2(

Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal welcomed Ramaswamy Venkataraman, president of the Republic of India, upon his arrival at Ruzyne airport in Prague on 20 September. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Sep p 1) Bohuslav Chnoupek escorted the Indian president during his visit to the National Memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague on 20 September (PRAVDA 21 Sep pp 1, 2) and attended his opening round of talks with Gustav Husak at Prague Castle the same day. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Sep p 1) Milos Jakes, Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, Josef Kempny; Josef Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Central Bohemia CPCZ Regional Committee; Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the South Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee; and Frantisek Pitra were among the guests at a dinner hosted by Gustav Husak in honor of the Indian president in Prague on 20 September. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Sep p 1)

CSSR Minister of Interior Vratislav Vajnar received unidentified media representatives in Prague on 20 September, on the occasion of Press, Radio, and Television Day. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Sep p 2)

Miroslav Zavadil and Mikulas Beno attended a ceremony in Prague on 20 September, during which the names of six brigades of socialist labor working on the railroads were entered in the "Book of Honor" of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, on the occasion of the upcoming Day of Railroad Workers. (RUDE PRAVO 21 Sep p 2)

Frantisek Hanus, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Mikulas Beno accompanied Aleksandra Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during her trip to South Moravia on 20 September. (PRAVDA 21 Sep p 2)

Gustav Husak and Bohuslav Chnoupek accompanied Ramaswamy Venkataraman, president of the Republic of India, on his trip to Karlovy Vary on 21 September. (RUDE PRAVO 22 Sep p 1)

Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Walter Ernst, commercial director of the FRG Gruenbeck Company, in Prague on 21 September. (RUDE PRAVO 22 Sep p 2)

Frantisek Hanus paid a visit to the Bratislava automobile works on 21 September to inquire about the production of components for the new Skoda-Favorit passenger car. (RUDE PRAVO 22 Sep p 2)

Miloslav Hruskovic and Mikulas Beno attended the reception for Aleksandra Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, given by Ignac Janak in Bratislava on 21 September. Ignac Janak and Mikulas Beno also accompanied Biryukova during her visit to Partizanske the same day. (RUDE PRAVO 22 Sep p 2)

Miroslav Zavadil received a delegation of the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions (Sohjo) led by Takeshi Kurokawa, Sohjo chairman, in Prague on 21 September. (RUDE PRAVO 22 Sep p 2)

Honecker Visits Moscow; Meets With Gorbachev

For reportage on the visit by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to the Soviet Union, including his meetings and state dinner with CPSU General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev, see the East Europe section of the 28 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Honecker Returns After Moscow Working Visit

LD2909160188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1530 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Berlin, 29 (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived back in the GDR on Thursday afternoon after his 3-day working visit to the Soviet Union. Erich Honecker and the public figures accompanying him were warmly welcomed at the Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. Present for the greeting were the members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Willi Stoph, Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Egon Krenz, Erich Mielke, Erich Mueckenberger, and Harry Tisch; as well as the candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Inge Lange and Gerhard Schuerer.

Also present was Igor Maksimychev the charge d'affaires ad interim of the USSR in the GDR.

MPR's Batmonh To Visit 1st Half of Oct

LD2909124188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1212 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Berlin, 29 Sep (ADN)—Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, will pay an official visit of friendship to the GDR in the first half of October this year on the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State.

Honecker Greets GDR-Bulgarian Youth Meeting

AU2809135188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND)—Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has conveyed the following greetings message to the participants in the days of friendship between the youth organizations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR in Varna:

Dear friends of the Dimitrov Communist Youth organization!

Dear FDJ members!

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council, I convey the most cordial greetings to all participants in the days of friendship between the youth organizations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR.

Your meeting is a vivid expression of the friendship and cooperation—rich in tradition—between our fraternal peoples and their youths. It is an important culminating point in the common struggle of our fraternal countries' youth organizations for strengthening socialism and ensuring peace.

Through high performance in the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the 11th SED Congress and the 13th BCP Congress, the FDJ and the Dimitrov Communist Youth organization have proved to be loyal helpers and are a reliable combat reserve of their Marxist-Leninist parties. Loyal to the revolutionary legacy of Ernst Thaelmann and Georgi Dimitrov, the great sons of our peoples, they contribute to the comprehensive implementation of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed by our fraternal countries in 1977.

We are firmly convinced that your days of friendship will be the starting point of new impulses and initiatives for the further deepening of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the FDJ and the Dimitrov Communist Youth organization. The friendly meetings during the next few days will certainly furnish many new ideas, so as to contribute even more effectively to the implementation of the program for the expansion and deepening of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between our fraternal states by the year 2000.

Your days of friendship take place at a time when there are hopeful signs of a change for the better in international relations. The treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States on the elimination of their intermediate-range nuclear weapons, by which an encouraging first practical step has been made toward disarmament, is of historic importance.

The comprehensive peace program of the Warsaw Pact member countries, including the proposals made by the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on detente and disarmament in central Europe and in the Balkans shows the way for progress in the interests of peace and the recovery of the international situation.

In preparation for the 13th international youth and students festival in Pyongyang in 1989, your days of friendship are a significant contribution by the youth of our fraternal countries to the struggle of the international democratic youth for peace, friendship, and anti-imperialist solidarity.

We wish the days of friendship and cooperation between the youth organizations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR much success. May they be an unforgettable experience to all participants and leave a lasting impression on them.

Friendship!
E. Honecker

PRC Beijing Photo Exhibition Opens in Berlin

AU2909102288 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Sep 88 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND)—A photo exhibition under the motto "Beijing Greets Berlin" was opened in the Berlin Maerkisches Museum on Monday [26 September]. Some 60 large-format color photos made by Chinese photographers provide an insight into the development of the capital of 10 million inhabitants.

Among the first visitors of the exhibition were Guenter Schabowski, first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk SED leadership, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, Erhard Krack, chief mayor of Berlin, and Zhang Dake, PRC ambassador to the GDR. Erhard Krack and Zhang Dake assessed the exhibition as an expression of expanding relations between both countries and capitals. It paints a lively picture of historical and modern Beijing, and shows the inhabitants of the capital at work, in sports, or relaxing.

Signing a guest book, Guenter Schabowski and Erhard Krack said that the exhibition creates a pleasant anticipation of the "Beijing Days in Berlin" to be held next year.

SED-SPD Working Group Continues Kiel Talks

LD2409163988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1607 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Kiel, 23 Sep (ADN)—The joint working group of the SED Central Committee and the SPD Bundestag group on security policy questions in Europe continued its work in Kiel today at its seventh meeting.

The working group, which was chaired by Hermann Axen and Egon Bahr, praised the positive response to its proposal for a zone of trust and security in Central Europe, and expects the proposals to be conducive to the results of a conference of all CSCE member-states on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe.

The two sides assessed the state of negotiations at the Vienna CSCE follow-up conference, and underlined the need for a mandate to be endorsed soon for the conference on confidence-building, and for the conference on conventional disarmament in Europe.

The working group agreed that the nuclear disarmament process in Europe should not be interrupted until the end of the negotiations on conventional disarmament, and supported parallel negotiations on both questions. In the interests of raising the security of the European peoples and states, a start to separate negotiations with the aim of reducing, and ultimately eliminating all nuclear weapons below the range specified by the intermediate-range missile agreement was demanded.

Experience with various initiatives for the strengthening of European security and disarmament showed beyond any doubt that small and medium-sized states can certainly make concerete contributions to confidence-building and disarmament, which support and complement the dialogue of the superpowers, the working group stated. In this connection it again supported a speedy conclusion to the negotiations on the 50-percent reduction of strategic nuclear weapons.

The working group noted with great concern the latest setback to the Geneva efforts for a world-wide ban of chemical weapons. There is the danger that no treaty could be expected in the foreseable future, and that the danger of the proliferation of chemical weapons and the development of new chemical weapons would grow. The working group underlined the need to step up efforts for a world-wide ban of chemical weapons. It referred to the SED and SPD proposal for setting up a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe, and called for this zone to be used for checking verification rules, as already proposed in Geneva. New weight is now attached to this proposal for Europe.

The working group continued the discussion of issues of nonaggression and the achieving of as low a level as possible of conventional armaments through disarmament and mutual reduction of the existing asymmetries.

The working group agreed to continue its work in Berlin 21-22 November 1988.

The discussion in Kiel was attended on behalf of the SED by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dr Manfred Uschner, deputy department head of the Sed Central Committee; Prof Dr Manfred Mueller, head of the Basic Issues Department of the Institute for International Relations in Potsdam-Babelsberg; Dr Guente Hillmann, section head at the Foreign Ministry; and Karl-Heinz Wagner of the SED Central Committee.

The SPD was represented by Egon Bahr, chairman of the Disarmament and Arms Control Subcommittee of the German Bundestag and member of the SPD Presidium; Karsten D. Voigt, chairman of the chemical disarmament working group and representative of the SPD Bundestag group in the Defense Committee; and Wolfgang Wiemer, an SPD Bundestag group member.

TV Cooperation Protocol With Egypt Signed

AU2809142188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Sep 88 p 4

[Text] Cairo (ADN)—A television protocol between the GDR and Egypt was signed in Cairo last weekend [24-25 Sep]. It envisages, among other things, the exchange of programs and expert-level experience, as well as mutual technical assistance in the production of films.

GDR, India Friendship Group Ends 1st Conference

AU2809141588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Sep 88 p 4

[Text] Delhi—The delegates to the first national conference of the Indian-GDR Friendship Society, which is closely connected with the governing Congress Party, discussed their specific contribution to the further deepening of relations between India and the GDR in Bhopal (Union State of Madhya Pradesh) over the weekend.

In a final declaration, the conference welcomed the GDR's peace initiatives such as the Berlin meeting on nuclear weapons-free zones and the proposals on the strengthening of security in central Europe and the world, submitted by Erich Honecker at the meeting. The delegates advocated the expansion of their good bilateral relations to new areas. The renowned Congress politician R. L. Bhatia was reelected president of the society.

In his opening speech before 2,000 friends of the GDR—including 256 delegates to the conference from 16 Union states—Arjun Singh, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, paid tribute to the friendship between India and the GDR. The minister said that the security of Asia and Europe is tightly interwoven, and that, therefore, both countries' peace initiatives are of great importance.

Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and president of the League for Friendship Among Peoples, conveyed to the conference cordial thanks from Erich Honecker for the society's work. The bilateral relations which are rich in tradition are an example of the considerable opportunities for the policy of peaceful coexistence, he said.

Goetting stressed that the GDR observes India's peace initiatives with approval. The action plan on disarmament, submitted by Prime Minister Gandhi, is assessed highly by the GDR, he said. The GDR shares the view expressed in it, that nuclear disarmament has absolute priority, said Goetting.

During his stay in Bhopal, Gerald Goetting met with Chief Minister Arjun Singh and Governor Prof K. M. Chandy.

Maldivian Foreign Minister Ends Visit

AU2909115088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The Foreign Ministers of the GDR and the Republic of Maldives, Oskar Fischer and Fathulla Jameel, continued and concluded their political talks in Berlin on Monday [26 September]. Both politicians stressed the friendly nature of relations between the two countries. They agreed to continue the dialogue on various levels, and to study further possibilities of cooperation. In a talk with the press, Fathulla Jameel said that there are many possibilities of cooperation for the two countries in the framework of efforts for the preservation of world peace.

Oskar Fischer hosted a dinner in honor of his guest. Inge Lange, Politburo candidate member and SED Central Committee secretary; Manfred Flegel, Council of Ministers deputy chairman; and Leonhard Helmschrott, member of the State Council, as well as other personages of social life in the GDR followed his invitation into the Palais Unter den Linden. The foreign ministers made toasts.

In the morning, the visitor laid a wreath at the memorial Unter den Linden, and visited the Red City Hall. The foreign minister of the Republic of Maldives ended his visit to the GDR in the afternoon.

More on Workers Militia's 35th Anniversary

Honecker Speech

AU2809131588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Sep 88 p 1

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, GDR State Council chairman, and chairman of the National Defense Council at the combat roll-call of the Berlin workers militia in Berlin on 24 September, marking the 35th founding anniversary of the GDR workers militia: "We Move Along With the New Times That We Help To Shape, That We Protect and Defend"]

[Text] Dear people of Berlin!

Comrade combatants from all kreise of our republic!

The 35th anniversary of the existence of the worker class' militia is an occasion for us to very cordially thank all women and men of the workers militia for their high combat readiness for the protection of their homeland and for the protection of the GDR's socialist achievements.

Great Personal Dedication to Our Fatherland [subhead]

We know that the constant combat-readiness and preparedness for action makes high demands on all combatants, both in production and in combat training, as well

as in your private life. We appreciate even more your personal and collective dedication, because it serves our socialist fatherland, the GDR, and it serves the protection of socialist achievements that have been created by workers, peasants, and members of the intelligentsia in the almost 40 years of the GDR.

When I passed through this street where you appeared for the combat rollcall 43 years ago for the first time, shortly after the liberation of Berlin by the Red Army, Berlin was an only expanse of ruins, where—and this was hard to believe—people were even living. Now our Berlin, just like our bezirk cities, just like our entire GDR, has risen from the ruins of World War II more beautiful than ever.

Contrary to the irresponsible talk of some people who should know better, I would even say that the face of socialism on German soil was never as human as it is today when more than 30,000 apartments are built in Berlin, the GDR capital, every year. They are occupied by citizens whose joy at having an apartment that could be afforded only by citizens of the upper class during the time of the kaiser, can be seen when the key is handed to them. In this city, the three millionth apartment to be built in our republic since 1971 will be given to its tenants in a few days. Our socialist republic, our working people have spent more than M320 billion since 1971 for the development of this prosperity for the people.

A Society in Which Man Can Be a Human Being [subhead]

This as well as the creation of many jobs, the guarantee of full employment, and the fact that all children of the people have equal educational opportunities, irrespective of world view and religion, assures our republic, despite all hostility, forever a good place in the history of the peoples that strive for peace and prosperity.

For this reason, it fills us with great pleasure and satisfaction that in the new training period the combat strength of all units of the worker class militia in our republic has grown further. This strengthens our socialist republic, strengthens—in our turbulent times—our people's awareness that the GDR citizens can continue to pursue their work in peace and exploit their free time well.

Comrade combatants!

Dear people of Berlin!

The further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR, which, in contrast to capitalist society, makes a decent life possible for all citizens, carries the hallmark of a society in which man can be a human being. It is—I would like to say this especially at this combat rollcall—not a playground for people who would like to drag us back to the old times, to the old misfortune.

Comrade combatants!

We move along with the new times, and we will help to shape, protect and defend these new times at any time, because we protect our republic at every moment.

Workers Militia Honored

AU2909113688 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Sep 88 p 8

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the existence of the worker class militia, meritorious Berlin members and units of the worker class militia were honored with high state awards at a festive ceremony in the SED Bezirk leadership building on Monday [26 September].

Guenter Schabowski, first secretary of the Bezirk leadership, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, thanked all Berlin combatants for their exemplary performance on the job and in the ranks of the armed workers' formations. He paid tribute to their responsible work for the reliable protection of the achievements of socialism and the ensuring of peace. Guenter Schabowski expressed his conviction that in view of the GDR's 40th anniversary all Berlin combatants will continue to struggle for a high level of combat readiness in every unit. [passage omitted]

More Railroad Sections Electrified

AU2809141688 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Sep 88 p 4

[Summary] Wolgast (ADN)—The electrification of another 59 km of the railroad system between Pasewalk and Zuessow was completed on 24 September, thus establishing an electrified rail connection between Berlin and Zuessow. The Anklam converter station was put into operation, too. Electrified railroad traffic was also started on the 25-km-long section between Leipzig and Eilenburg.

Szuros Comments on Talks With Ceausescu
LD2509230388 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 25 Sep 88

["The Week" program; unidentified correspondent's interview with MSZMP Secretary Matyas Szuros; date and place not given—recorded; no video available]

[Text] [Passage indistinct]

[Correspondent] You had the opportunity to talk personally with Nicolae Ceausescu for over 3 hours. What personal impression do you have of him, as a partner in talks, as a person?

[Szuros] Given his age, he enjoys good health. He thinks logically, while naturally, in many respects I do not share his standpoint, that is, our policy differs in many respects from Romanian policy. I must say, however, the Romanian secretary general argues very logically and circumspectly, he represents his standpoint very resolutely. I could also say he is the kind of politician who represents certain matters and one kind of policy almost as a person possessed.

[Correspondent] Does this also mean that he appeared to be unable to be influenced?

[Szuros] In my opinion, Nicolae Ceasescu sticks resolutely to the policy, the political line which is the countermark of his name in Romania, and he argues very resolutely, very resolutely on the side of this, and his standpoint can be said to be almost intractable.

[Correspondent] Was this manifested, for example, in humanitarian questions such as the matter of family reunifications?

[Szuros] Yes. As a matter of fact, he repeated the same, the opinion which he had already expressed in Arad to our general secretary, Karoly Grosz, at the end of August. The essence of this is, the secretary general emphasized that Romania decidedly opposes emigration, leaving the country. It is their opinion—that everyone must if possible live their lives, conduct their affairs and prosper in their own land of birth, their homeland. So, they represent this standpoint in Vienna too, at the CSCE follow-up talks. However, he added to this that if someone did want to leave their land of birth at all costs, wanted to leave Romania, then they would not raise obstacles. That is, if the situation has developed thus, then at our request, they are prepared to cooperate in family reunification matters.

[Correspondent] Is this now reflected in reality?

[Szuros] Unfortunately no, because the resolution of any one family reunification case takes a very long time. So, we asked them to quicken this, and if possible that we should make this more flexible. On this, we received a vague promise.

[Correspondent] In such a centralized system it would be the matter of a stroke of a pen to settle the cases of these 2,000 people.

[Szuros] Yes, but is still does not happen this way. Presumably Romania is not free from bureaucracy either, or from other viewpoints. I do not know precisely why, but the family reunification matters are very protracted. We asked emphatically that we should reach a common factor in this, for it is a question of human problems, humaneness.

[Correspondent] A valid Hungarian-Romanian interstate agreement has been in existence for 19 years on our opening cultural centers in each others' capitals. There is talk of a cultural work plan, of questions of other cultural contacts. Is there some progress in this?

[Szuros] Unfortunately, for the moment there is not. Among the aforementioned five questions, this was one which I raised again; that taking into account the characteristics of Hungarian-Romanian relations—above all the situation of Hungarians in Transylvania, and the fact of their large number—that we should again place on the agenda the matter of creating cultural centers. The Romanian side categorically turned a deaf ear to this. I mentioned after this that we should work out a substantive, full-bodied, multifaceted cultural workplan, which naturally would extend to the whole of Hungarian-Romanian cultural relations, but within this a particular place could be allotted to the particular requirements of nationalities. In this, we reached a verbal agreement in principle. We hope it will be so in practice too.

This is a very important question, as the understanding, rapprochement, cooperation of the two peoples would be greatly helped if a wide-ranging cooperation were to unfold in the cultural sphere. This is very important also from the point of view of nurturing the Hungarian culture, language, historic traditions.

Economic relations are very important too. Everyone knows that the economy is the basis of the development of society, and of culture too, of everything. At the same time, say in rapprochement, the communication between peoples, culture, education, knowledge, has a very important role. So, we try to assist in every way that this should happen. At the same time we also said that we should create a Hungarian-Romanian Friendship Society, that is, a Romanian-Hungarian Friendship Society in Romania, helping in this way too the development of relations, the creation of friendship between the two neighboring peoples.

[Correspondent] I believe in Hungary such a society has already been created. Let us turn, however, to the question of consulates. Is there any kind of step forward at all, or are we exactly at the same stage as at the time of Arad?

[Szuros] Perhaps we have taken a little step forward in some way. What has happened is that we again raised this question, with reference to the fact that we considered to take this subject off the agenda in Arad so that it should not burden the meeting of the general secretaries, for it is not within their range of competence to create consulates, or debate this. It is a question of starting out from the fact that there is a valid agreement between the two countries. Consequently, Romania also has certain obligations. Therefore, we must make progress in how to proceed in this question. So, we proposed that our responsible organs again discuss this matter, and we should reinstate the consulates. If the Romanian side has financial problems, we are willing to take a unilateral step in this respect. The Romanian partners categorically brushed aside this question, saying: Let us not talk about this now, this is not a timely question. However, they do not exclude that there may come a time when the conditions for talks on this question may come into existence. So, they do not write into the scenario that they themselves will try to create the appropriate conditions, but they placed possible talks into the scenario of the future.

[Correspondent] They took you to the site of such a village settlement plan near Bucharest, and in the Szekler land in County Kovasna. What was your personal impression?

[Szuros] During the time of the visit, it was my experience that Romania, Romanian policy, has a unified whole conception, regarding the construction of a so-called homogenous society, and we experienced this in every question. The Romanian partners represent this very resolutely. The situation of Hungarianness too, must be embedded in this, in this process and conception. Concerning the village demolition, or the so-called resettlement ordering plan, the Romanian standpoint is unchanged in this too as regards the substantive part of the matter. Perhaps a change can be detected in certain tactical elements and attitude.

We, in County Covaszna, visited (Nagyrozsnyo) too. This is a settlement where 80 percent of the population is Hungarian, and this place is also earmarked as an agro-industrial center. There, they showed us how they are forming this. They are building one and two-storey houses, quite well equipped, it seems, with bathrooms, and so forth. But, we experienced here, in this place—from which of course far-reaching conclusions cannot be drawn—that public buildings were situated in areas where there had not been buildings earlier. And they are continuing this. That is, as they said, they are demolishing houses which are almost unsuitable for anything, as they said, sort of huts and hovels. It is a question of quite out-of-date houses. So, we saw this.

[Correspondent] We all know from experience that these visits of such a level can be quite well organized, even interpreting the matter in a theatrical sense. Did you have the opportunity to have a glimpse into the spirit of the ordinary (Szeklers)?

[Szuros] Without doubt, they organized the program well. There was hardly a little spare time to catch one's breath. Even given this, I had the opportunity to meet Hungarian cultural personalities, people whose names are known in Hungary too. Apart from this, we visited Sfintu Gheorghe. There, we visited the ex- [word indistinct] Szekely secondary school for girls, which is now a mixed Hungarian-Romanian secondary school. We got good impressions here, the majority of teachers are Hungarians. And, in connection with this town, I would say that the majority of its inhabitants are Hungarian. They said that in 1965 the town had approximately 20,000 inhabitants, and now it has 70,000 inhabitants. It is interesting that, at that time, around 75-80 percent of its inhabitants were Hungarian, and it is the same now. The proportion is the same now, so it is understandable that in this secondary school too it is mainly Hungarian children who are studying. There are parallel, independent, Hungarian and Romanian classes in the school. So, here I felt that in these areas, where Hungarians are in the majority, they try to organize their lives in an autonomous way; education, cultural education, and the preservation of their nationality identity.

I had a pleasant experience. When we came out of the school, quite a large crowd had gathered. I greeted them in Hungarian. They greeted our delegation with great applause. Naturally, the news had spread that there were visitors from Hungary, and people surrounded the delegation with great interest.

At the same time, I felt that among Hungarians there is sadness, low spirit; while in workshops they coexist very well, and in general it is characteristic in Transylvania—I know this from literature, and my experiences now confirm this—that ordinary people coexist well.

They usually say; as always, now too, there are certain problems with politics. Perhaps I could characterize it this way: It was my impression, perhaps with historical inspiration—maybe I am mistaken in this and my impression is superficial—it is as if the people there are rather of the Bethlen type, they are considered more Hungarian, while in our homeland, here in Hungary, they are rather Petoefi-inspired, or there are more Petoefi-inspired, who are more fiery-spirited, burningly Hungarian. It is probable that my impression perhaps corresponds to reality, too, and that everyone who knows Gabor Bethlen, Sandor Petoefi, and history, too, somewhat, understands what this means. Transylvania has a particular history, and naturally the situation of Hungarians there is also particular.

[Correspondent] So, the recipe is perhaps, fiery heart and cool head?

[Szuros] Yes, undoubtedly a great historical experience is reflected in the behavior of Hungarians there, that they must live together with other peoples, nations, and nationalities. We are dependent on each other, and this is very much reflected there, which is something that we,

too, must strive for, in Hungarian-Romanian relations. I think that in Europe, there are hardly two other peoples such as the Hungarians and the Romanians, who are very much thrown upon each other.

We must continue to strive for talks. The talks, or the process of talks that we commenced with the Arad meeting, we must develop into a process of talks, a mechanism of talks. And, we must do everything for these talks, discussions, and contacts to be successful for the benefit of the two neighboring peoples.

[Correspondent] When our leaders engage in difficult talks, which interest a whole people, such as now with Romania, they inform those who have commissioned them to do this, the Hungarian people, immediately and in detail. Matyas Szuros told me after the interview that prior to visiting Bucharest he had made a thorough study of the basic works of classical French diplomacy, and he compared this with the principles of modern diplomacy, the new foreign political thinking. He came to the following conclusion: Nowadays, real diplomacy is unimaginable without openness and providing detailed information.

'Refugees' From Transylvania Hold 2-Day Fast

LD1909145388 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 0445 GMT 19 Sep 88

[From the "Morning Dialogue" program]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Some 200 Hungarian refugees from Transylvania held a 48-hour fast this weekend in Budapest's Catholic Holy Cross Church. Peter Trebics reports. [passage omitted]

[Trebics] This 2-day fast in the Roman Catholic Holy Cross Church ended with a sermon by Calvinist Vicar Geza Nemeth. In your opinion, to what extent can this weekend demonstration advance the cause of Hungarians in Transylvania?

[Nemeth] We believe that, in a manner we can't understand, in some way it nevertheless will move the earthly powers. It will move the hearts of the people, because that is the issue at hand, in the final analysis.

[Trebics] Two documents were also drafted.

[Nemeth] Two open letters, one to Premier Karoly Grosz and the other to the Hungarian Red Cross. They ask the Hungarian Red Cross to pass the letter on to the International Red Cross. They ask that the issue of some 2,000 children left at home, of family unification in Hungary, be advanced.

[Trebics] Naturally, the letter of those fasting has not yet reached the International Red Cross. However, Cornello Somaruga, president of the International Committee of the Red Cross, is in Budapest. Gyoergyi Albert speaks with him:

[Albert] This April, the Hungarian Red Cross appealed to you for help in the family-unification affair. What concrete steps have you taken since then?

[Sommaruga, in English, with superimposed Hungarian translation] We have established contact with the Romanian Government, but at this moment I cannot tell you anything more. This is because the International Red Cross Council is known for being quite discreet in its negotiations, for one of its objectives is to reach all affected victims of certain crisis situations, so that contacts are not severed. My experience is that we are of greater use to these people if we are reserved in giving information to the press.

[Albert] You are surely aware that the two general secretaries met in Arad 3 weeks ago, and that, along with many other things, they also held talks on the issue of family unification. There, the Romanian side undertook an obligation for family unification, for eliminating the obstacles to emigration.

[Sommaruga] Yes. Karoly Grosz spoke about the direct talks and about the results achieved there on this issue. It was here that I first learned that some kind of change which can be called positive had occurred in the Romanian stand. I hope that this is a good sign, but we must be patient, because these problems can not be solved overnight.

[Albert] We know, because you too have said so, that you have met with Karoly Grosz, the general secretary and premier. What did you discuss?

[Sommaruga] We spoke among other things about the support I had asked for from the Hungarian Government, for the operations of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Hungary, for example, in the near future will ratify two supplementary points, created in 1977, to the Geneva agreement on human rights. Naturally, we spoke mainly about the issue of thye family unification of refugees from Romania, which also concerns us very much in Geneva. I promised the premier that the International Committee of the Red Cross would do its best to solve this problem as quickly as possible.

Thatcher Message to Grosz on New EEC Pact

AU2809143588 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Sep 88 p 3

[MTI report: "Margaret Thatcher's Message to Karoly Grosz"]

[Text] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher sent a message to Premier Karoly Grosz on 26 September on the occasion of the signing the Hungarian-EEC agreement. In her letter, Margaret Thatcher points out the following: "I am particularly glad that the British Government could play a role in the EEC Ministerial Council

at the time of the British chairmanship, when the long and complex negotiations began, and more recently, in assisting the successful conclusion of the talks."

As she noted in her message, the British prime minister has confidence in the further development of commercial and economic relations between Hungary and the EEC, as well as in the future development of Hungarian-UK relations. The United Kingdom will for its part do its utmost for the complete implementation of this agreement.

In conclusion, Margaret Thatcher says in her message that she remembers with pleasure Karoly Grosz' visit to London in May, that she has been following with particular attention the events in Hungary, and that she hopes further plans connected with Hungary's economic and political reform will be successfully implemented.

Grosz Letter to Soviet Friendship Meeting

AU2309145588 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Sep 88 p 3

[Letter sent by Karoly Grosz, MSZMP general secretary and premier, to the participants in a conference of Soviet friendship societies from socialist countries held in Budapest on 20-21 September: "Karoly Grosz' Letter"]

[Text] "Esteemed Conference!

"On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and on my own behalf, I respectfully greet the participants in this international conference and all our esteemed guests.

"I wish your conference success in promoting direct contacts between the peoples of the Soviet Union and those of the other socialist countries, in establishing efficient forms of cooperation, and in mutually recognizing and genuinely using the intellectual potential and experience of the socialist world.

"Hungary attributes great importance to the development of mutually advantageous and balanced friendly relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. We will continue to endeavor to expand our regular dialogue and to deepen our mutual confidence and understanding.

"We support the process of transformation underway in the Soviet Union and we welcome the efforts made by the other socialist countries aimed at renewing socialist society, accelerating technical and scientific progress, and increasing the standard of living.

"The Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society is an important and respected public organization in Hungary. It is our common endeavor to see to it that, based on the social conditions in Hungary and on the changes in the international environment, this organization contributes even more efficiently to presenting the historical road, present reality, and the restructuring experiences of the Soviet Union in Hungary, to providing an up-to date picture of the Hungarian People's Republic in the Soviet Union, and to promoting the friendship between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples by means of its power as a public movement.

"We sincerely welcome your decision to choose Budapest as the location for your conference. We hope you will have the opportunity to learn more about Hungary's past and present, and about the efforts of the Hungarian people to overcome their economic problems, to democratize their social conditions, and to create a modern socialist Hungary.

"I wish all the participants in the conference a successful meeting and a pleasant visit in Hungary."

'Clemency' Offered for 1956-57 'Criminal Acts'

LD3009113388 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 30 Sep 88

[Text] We have just received news of the Presidential Council's [decision on] clemency. The Presidential Council of the People's Republic has issued a decree on clemency for those sentenced for criminal acts committed between 23 October 1956 and 1 May 1957. So, anyone who was sentenced by the courts to a prison term, or even to death and then had their death penalty later commuted to a prison term, for antistate crimes or counterrevolutionary activities will be relieved of the disadvantages of having a criminal record.

But the clemency does not extend to those sentenced by the courts for high treason or spying, or those who for their involvement in antistate crimes were sentenced by the courts for homicide, robbery, or causing public danger. In any event the justice minister will reexamine the cases of all these persons, and in justified cases he will be able to submit recommendations for individual clemency to the Presidential Council.

3,000 Students Protest Nagymaros Dam Project

LD2909201988 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Budapest, September 29 (MTI)—On Thursday [29 September], about 3,000 students from several Budapest universities and colleges gathered on the Danube embankment, by the statue of Petofi, to protest against the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros barrage project.

Readers' Letters Oppose Dam

AU2709144288 [Editorial Report] Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian on 22 September on page 4 carries a 3,000-word selection of readers' letters dealing with the Bos-Nagymaros River Dam, under the general headline: "The Magyar Nemzet Debate Forum"

A letter signed by Peter Pal Toth deplores the fact that "a decision affecting the life of future generations is made without asking the opinion of all of us" and notes that "the country's leadership opposes a referendum" on such an important matter. Toth considers it to be "in bad taste" when "we play the game of 'democracy'—that is, while one is already free to speak and debate about the river dam, and even question the very fact of its construction—a decision had long been made to build the dam according to the original concepts." The letter also contains references to the border adjustments with the CSSR, the possible strain in Hungarian-Slovak and Hungarian-Austrian relations as a result of this project, and the fact that the country's leadership should also take into consideration the opinion of nonparty members before deciding on the issue because "this issue also shows the intentions of the new political leadership" and can be proof of their readiness to "clearly do away with the old practice which the present leadership itself rejected."

A letter signed by university professor Andras Nagy condemns the political opportunism of the so-called "outsiders" who blame the government for everything and oppose the construction of the dam, but have "no idea of how to obtain electric energy elsewhere", and who oppose garbage incinerators due to environmental concerns but "have no answer to the question of what to do with the accumulated garbage."

A letter signed by Gyula Antalffy deplores the destructive effects of the projected dam on the country's most beautiful area along the Danube, namely the Dunakanyar area, and also contains innumerable technical details on the new flow of the Danube in the area and the change in the landscape. The letter deplores the failure to "thoroughly analyze the possible environmental damage prior to signing the Hungarian-CSSR intergovernmental accord in 1977."

Another letter signed by three readers from Budapest calls attention to the fact that, at their meeting in the fall, the National Assembly deputies will vote on the river dam issue on the basis of their own opinion and will not represent their electorates, as they should, because no electorate meeting has been organized to discuss the matter.

Leaders Visit Construction Site

AU2709142088 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Sep 88 p 3

[Text] Miklos Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Politburo and Central Committee secretary; Laszlo Marothy, environmental protection and water management minister; Laszlo Somogyi, minister of construction and urban development, paid a working visit to the various construction sites of the Bos-Nagymaros River Dam on 24 September. They were accompanied by the heads of bodies and enterprises engaged in the project.

They visited Visegrad, Esztergom, the archeological diggings there, Dunakiliti, and the construction sites on Slovak territory. The CSSR participants in the working visit were the following: Ivan Knotek, member of the CPSL Presidium and Central Committee secretary; Vladimir Margetin, Slovak minister of forestry, water management, and wood processing; Vladimir Lokvenc, CSSR Government official in charge of the river dam construction; Miklos Barity, Hungary's ambassador to Prague; and Jozsef Toth, Hungarian general consul in Bratislava.

Further on 27 Sep Central Committee Meeting

Creation of Advisory Bodies

LD2809134988 Budapest MTI in English 2218 GMT 27 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Budapest, September 27 (MTI)—[Passage omitted] At the proposal of Karoly Grosz, who chaired the meeting [of the MSZMP Central Committee on 27 September], the Central Committee approved the keynote address [by Central Committee Secretary Janos Lukacs] and the response to the debate unanimously. He commissioned the editorial committee to summarize the experiences of the debate in a communique on the session. The Central Committee decided that at the November meeting it should discuss a report on the domestic political situation and on the contemporary tasks facing the party.

This was followed by Rezso Nyers' report on the creation of advisory bodies for the elected party organizations. It emphasized that the advisory bodies—for which the operational rules will be regulated in the new statutes in a final form—could even today help analysis and decision-making with new information, opposing opinion, alternatives making more complete party democracy and the institutional headway to the principle of pluralism. There is also the opportunity to develop alternative solutions. Primarily advice is needed in the elaboration of the party programme, the economic, political and different social reform programmes, but this should be demanded in the judgement on the general domestic political situation, in the evaluation of the contexts and interactions of the economic, social and cultural processes, and in the evaluation of the political influence of the party and in the establishment of the social scope of activity of party policy. The report covers the issues of setting up and operating such bodies. Accordingly, the advisory body and the CC [Central Committee] was complemented with expert groups according to subjects. The chairman and members of the permanent body were designated by the Central Committee for the period leading up to the next congress. The working groups with the advisory body are created and operated by the body. It is desirable that out-of-party members be involved in the working groups.

According to the decree proposal the Central Commitee asks the Political Committee to submit a proposal on the staff of the advisory body at its next session.

According to Ivan T. Berend, it would be of much greater importance for the advisory body not to be affiliated to the CC, but for people other than the CC secretaries and general secretary to play a key role in the preparation and carrying out of decisions. In his response, Rezso Nyers admitted that doubts are justified, but he maintained his proposal for the formation of an advisory body. The Central Committee finally adopted the proposal with 6 votes against and 7 abstentions.

This was followed by a short comment from Janos Berecz on the proposal entitled "The Renewal of Ideological Work". He suggested that the body adopt the decree proposal, which regulates three basic things: that ideological work should not be the responsibility of a scientific management body, but the Central Committee should make this the main task of the Agitation and Propaganda Department, the cultivators of ideology and the practitioners of ideological work should summarize their knowledge in separate working groups. The Central Committee approved the proposal with one abstention.

Finally, the Central Committee decided on personnel issues within its responsibility.

Hamory Discusses Youth Groups

AU2909152488 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Sep 88 p 5

[Report on a speech by Csaba Hamory, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, to the MSZMP Central Committee meeting on 27 September in Budapest]

[Text] "At the same time, we must pay our old bills and make investments for the future," quoted the first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee from the opening report submitted to the meeting. He then drew attention to the fact that it might be a mistake to constantly take wavering positions as the basis for drawing political conclusions, because we need much more lasting and thorough changes and must not respond solely to these positions. If the party is unstable, then society, too, is unstable, and this fact can be perceived mostly among young people. The question is how and by what means can we increase the influence of the party among young people? We believe that we must anticipate changes, said the first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee. We must acknowledge the existence of various organizations, religious circles, and bodies, and we should sometimes count on cooperation and sometimes on confrontation and struggle with them. The idea of setting up the National Council of Hungarian Youth also stemmed from the framework of this reasoning.

As for the party's youth organization, Csaba Hamori continued, the KISZ also decided on great reforms. The KISZ plans to set up new high school and student associations and may also set up two associations for young working people. The KISZ would gather these associations into a union, as youth groups that are close to or belong to the party. However, this requires changes in the management of the party. The first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee believes that the principles of the organization and functioning of democratic centralism should not be extended over all other organizations.

Csaba Hamori responded to the issues which questioned his belief according to which communism, as a social formation, is utopian. I expressed this view, said the speaker, because I believe that the path toward communism cannot be established scientifically, and what we consider scientific does not work. I did not speak about the communist movement. I have much greater respect for communism, as a movement, than to be able to talk about it here.

Csaba Hamori rejected rumors that he had resigned at the forum of the reform debate evenings. Nevertheless, he asked the Central Committee to consider whether the MSZMP really needs a 40-year-old KISZ secretary.

In conclusion, the speaker stressed that the scale of values mentioned so often cannot be changed merely due to an order or a stormy attack, because it took a long time to arrive at the present situation. We need steady and carefully considered orientations, and neither the KISZ nor the party can give up on this idea.

Grosz Chairs Council Affairs Collegium Meeting

AU2709100488 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Sep 88 p 5

[Text] Karoly Grosz, MSZMP general secretary and premier, chaired a meeting of the Council Affairs Collegium of the Council of Ministers held on 21 September. The body listened to a report on the implementation of proposals made at the founding session and on the preparation of the law on councils.

The Council Affairs Collegium of the Council of Ministers held a debate on the concepts of the budget reform, paying particular attention to the planned directions of council management development. The members of the body then discussed matters concerning the modification of the election law and social debates.

Union Council Presidium on Government Talks

LD2209085388 Budapest MTI in English 1607 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Budapest, September 22 (MTI)—The Presidium of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) held a session on Thursday [22 September] in Budapest. The body heard the report of SZOT general

secretary, Sandor Nagy, on the Wednesday talks between representatives of the government and SZOT. The Presidium stated that the meeting was more successful in bringing closer the differing views than preliminary indications would have suggested. However, the positions of the government and the trade unions were no closer on certain fundamental issues.

Several members of the SZOT Presidium pointed out the importance of the meeting in launching the dialogue between the government and trade unions, which should be continued. Others termed the Wednesday meeting the first major test of strength of the trade union movement. Without undervaluing the results of the meeting, several participants noted the preparations for similar conferences should be improved, and suitable consultations should take place beforehand.

Following the report, the Presidium discussed the bill on business associations. The body, taking into consideration the experiences of the industrial-sectoral debates, took the stand that the trade union movement supported the framing of the law on the business associations: It felt this was important from the interest protection and interest representation aspects of the movement. However, it said it was necessary to strengthen the institution of the so-called workers' share in the new law under preparation, the chance for extensive strata of workers to have a direct stake in the successful management of the employer organization, with the purchasing, or granting, of shares. The Presidium would like to guarantee that trade unions be organized and operate in all forms of partnership.

The Presidium reconfirmed its previous postion that the 40-hour working week should be made general in the remainder of the current five-year plan cycle. It opposed the standpoint of state agencies which feel this would only be possible in areas where the organizations themselves are able to implement it.

The Presidium then approved in communique on the Wednesday conference between representatives of the government and SZOT.

Communique of the SZOT Presidium—Excerpts [subhead]

According to the Presidium of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), the meeting between representatives of SZOT and the government on September 21 provided an opportunity for the negotiating sides mutually to become familiar with each other's position. For the most part, the difference in positions on several fundamental issues continued to exist at the meeting, although the trade unions appreciated the readiness of the governmnent to pass several measures, mainly for 1988. The SZOT Presidium acknowledged that an agreement was reached at the meeting on measures that would improve the situation of certain strata, but it upholds its positon that these do not sufficiently ease tensions which have built up. Accordingly, the body has not altered its wage demands formulated in the course of preparations for the meeting between SZOT and the government. It would represent these in the course of further consultations, and wished to enforce them at the latest in the wage negotiations of 1989.

At the meeting between SZOT and the government, views differed on the issue of certain job-related bonuses, and overtime pay. According to the position of the Presidium, the settlement of these issues in a reassuring manner is a pressing task in the tax or wages system.

No agreement was reached about the sphere of social-welfare policy measures termed necessary by the trade unions. In an effort to compensate for the price rises in 1988, SZOT proposed to take mesures, in addition to the previously planned ones, in favour of pensioners under the age of 70, and parents bringing up children.

The SZOT Presidium terms it necessary to hold another meeting between SZOT and the government this year, at the latest by Mid-November, in the interest of the better-founded evaluation of the processes of 1988, of passing the necessary, or possible, measures, and of bringing closer the ideas of the trade unions and the government—which differ considerably today—about the outlines of the national economic plan for 1989.

Union Official Urges Unemployment Benefits

AU2209081288 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 17 Sep 88 p 3

[Interview with Laszlo Nyikos, head of the Economic and Living Standard Policy Department of the National Trade Union Council, by Ferenc Szalay: "A System of Unemployment Benefits Can Work Only on the Basis of Consensus"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Unemployment in Hungary has become a matter of common knowledge, and we now accept the increase in unemployment as an undesirable, but inevitable, consequence of economic renewal. The taboo has disappeared, and, at the same time, an exchange of views has begun on how to share the burdens of unemployment. According to general opinion, there is a need for a system of unemployment benefits, in addition to the other employment measures. The trade union of course agrees with this. The heads of the State Office for Wages and Labor have repeatedly said that this unemployment benefit would be less "attractive" than all other possibilities, and the sums involved could range between 3,000 and 5,000 forints. We interviewed Laszlo Nyikos on the trade union's position concerning the introduction of unemployment benefits:

[Nyikos] Our fundamental aim is to develop a modern and efficient economy. On the basis of our experience so far any economy that we have been able to term efficient has been a market economy. Of course, in principle, one

could also imagine an efficient economy without market conditions, but no one has yet invented such a thing. It is a fact, however, and this is my starting axiom, that if we want to be efficient, we must turn the Hungarian economy into a market economy.

[Szalay] In a market economy manpower is a product like any other product.

[Nyikos] This means that supply and demand has an effect on the employment rate. It is not a theoretical principle, but experience everywhere shows that there is no full employment in countries with an efficient economy, but rather a certain degree of unemployment. We can call it structural or regional unemployment, depending on its nature, but it is there to a lesser or greater extent, depending on favorable or unfavorable market tendencies. Some developed countries do not even consider a certain rate of unemployment as true unemployment, and society accepts a 1- or 2-percent unemployment rate.

[Szalay] But this 1 or 2 percent represent 50,000 or 100,000 people in Hungary.

[Nyikos] In my view, unemployment is an undesirable social ill. The market economy is not only a blessing but also a curse. I regard it as a social ill because there is no perfect society, except Canaan or communism, both of which exist only in the realm of Utopia for the time being. [passage omitted]

[Szalay] Does that mean that the trade union movement has given up the demand for full employment?

[Nyikos] Neither the socialist society nor the trade union movement can give up the principle of full employment, but we should look at it the way a sailor views the Northern Star: as the best compass on the ocean. In other words, full employment is a point of orientation, a goal, and we should by all means lead the economy in that direction, but we should also be aware of the fact that this can be achieved only under ideal conditions. [passage omitted]

[Szalay] A qualitative explosion could also occur in unemployment once the structural changes, the liberalization, and the open competition set by the economic policy begin.

[Nyikos] Although, according to the latest forecasts, this is not expected to happen in 1989, we must face this situation. We should not start acting hastily once this danger appears. We have an adequate concept about how to heal this sickness, and the trade union concept is in harmony with the concepts of labor management. Our concept is a three-level system. The first and most up-to-date element of this system is unemployment insurance, an insurance system similar to liability [casco] insurance, that is, partly compulsory and partly optional: compulsory for employers and optional for employees. Under the present concept, every employer would be obliged to pay a certain specially determined amount of money—a certain predetermined percentage of wages—into a designated insurance fund. At the same time, we also call upon employees to contribute to this insurance themselves. I think it is important to stress this because we should change our current concept according to which it is society alone that is responsible for the fate of individuals. [passage omitted]

The other element is unemployment benefits. These will complement the current system of supporting the unemployed, the retraining allowance, the extension of the period of notice, and the resettlement allowance.

[Szalay] In the trade unions' opinion, who will receive unemployment benefits?

[Nyikos] This is still under debate between the trade unions and the state labor management bodies. In my opinion, all those who are looking for a job but cannot find a suitable one are entitled to receive such benefits. [passage omitted]

The important thing is that the amount of this unemployment benefit can only be less than the amount paid by the aforementioned insurance system. [passage omitted]

[Szalay] When do you expect to introduce the unemployment benefit?

[Nyikos] Following a broad social debate, this unemployment benefit is expected to come into force in the middle of 1989. [passage omitted]

Health Workers Union Issues Stand on Wages

AU2909141388 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 27 Sep 88 p 7

["Position of the Presidium of the Health Workers Trade Union on Its Members' Wages"]

[Text] I [Roman One]

In its role as representative of its members' interests, the Health Workers Trade Union has consistently focused on improving the wages of health workers. Despite this, we were unable to halt the process that started at the beginning of the seventies which resulted in intellectual work being devalued. We failed in making our position accepted, namely that the health sector also produces national income, and one should not regard it exclusively as a "nonproducing" sector which only consumes the budget. The last central wage increase in the health-care sector was between 1977 and 1978, when we succeeded in winning an average wage for our workers that approached the average wages in the people's economy.

In the last decade there has been an average annual 5-percent wage increase in the health sector, and in 3 of those years the increase was only 3.5-4 percent. The total increase in wages did not reach 50 percent, while the average wage increases in the people's economy as a whole were close to 100 percent. This led to a serious decrease in our workers' real wages. This lag has worsened in 1988, and wage increases in our sector have amounted to only 4 percent, while the average wage increases for the people's economy amounted to 7 percent. The health workers' real wages actually decreased by 11 percent at the beginning of 1988.

Neither external circumstances nor the deteriorating economic situation can explain this discrepancy.

The workers in the health sector regard this situation as a devaluation of their work and a lack of social appreciation for their profession. Therefore, the Ministry of Social Welfare and Health and the Presidium of the Health Workers Trade Union have repeatedly initiated out-of-turn central wage measures this year, in view of the more than 30 percent lag in this sector, or an annual 9.1 billion forints (based on the gross wages of 1987.)

Our trade union expressed both the need to develop the health-care sector and the lag in our wages, at our congresses held in 1980 and 1985. At these same congresses we made proposals aimed at solving these problems. In our opinion, our problems could have been solved earlier and in line with their importance. The signals which were sent, however, did not meet with action from the competent bodies, apart from verbal promises.

The health-care workers feel that their social appreciation and the financial and moral appreciation of their work have decreased considerably while their problems in making a living have only increased. We also sense this in our members' debates on ways to renew our trade union.

The workers in the health sector do not expect more than wages close to the average wages in the people's economy, and they expect that their income should express their role in the social division of labor and the value of their work. At the same time, the Presidium has a realistic picture of the limitations hindering the elimination of a wage difference of 30 to 35 percent with a one-time measure.

Therefore, together with the ministry, and on the basis of thorough analysis, calculation, and comparison, we proposed and prepared a "package deal" for a wage policy measure in this sector aimed at gradually implementing the wage increase of health-sector workers, in several stages over a period of 2 years.

The unfavorable effects of the personal income tax introduced on 1 January 1988 also increased our problems, and the Presidium discussed this tax at its meeting held on 31 August and submitted its position to the relevant government and political bodies.

In connection with the introduction of the personal income tax, problems also emerged in the course of carrying out the grossification of wages in our sector. In several cases, it was impossible to preserve the net value of all the elements of our workers' wages, primarily the changing elements, like overtime, night duty, and readiness; and this definitely needs correction. This is already under way in several counties.

Therefore, we regard it as important for our trade union basic organizations in health-care institutions and enterprises to initiate an analysis aimed at determining whether the grossification of wages took place adequately, so that the workers' wages do not decrease in the case of unchanged performance.

II [Roman Two]

An agreement was reached at the meeting of the government and trade union leaders held on 21 September 1988, namely that the government will provide 50 million forints this year for improving the health workers' wages, as an advanced measure charged for next year. This fund can be used for wage increases in specific cases, as of 1 October 1988. This sum of 50 million forints is a mere 1.4 percent of the entire health sector's wage fund. Taking into consideration 25 million forints per month, it has a bearing of 300 million forints per year. [sentence as published]

In connection with this, the general secretary of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT] said that "we regard the proposed wage increases for health workers as the first stage of a next step, because this sector is very much behind in wages."

The competent deputy premier submitted the proposal on this wage increase and promised to take up the issue at a later date. Presenting the government's position at the meeting, the finance minister said that he could not make any guarantees now concerning next year's wage policy measures, but he recognized that "we can no longer delay the settling of health workers' wages."

We agree with the position adopted by the SZOT Presidium on 22 September 1988 according to which "the Presidium continues to maintain its wage demands during the preparatory work, it will represent these demands in future consultations, and it wishes to implement these demands during the negotiations on 1989 wages at the latest."

At the same time, the Presidium regards this as a partial measure involving a comprehensive wage "package deal" advanced by 2 months and affecting the entire

circle of health employees—nurses, doctors, chemists, other graduates and professionals, as well as workers employed in administration and technical supply and manual workers. We consider it important that the government expresses its intention in connection with further developing the comprehensive plan of measures aimed at improving health workers' wages.

The following principles need to be implemented in distributing the current modest wage increase funds:
—only a genuine and tangible wage increase should be carried out, even if this would affect only a small circle of employees;
—the distribution of this fund should not only endeavor to maintain the present level of real wages, but also to genuinely increase real wages;
—in distributing the determined gross amount of the wage increase fund, officials should consider the extent of individual net wage increases deriving from this;
—in distributing this fund, it is justified to increase the wages computed on the basis of main working hours (first of all, the personal basic wages);
—it is necessary to limit the minimum wage increases in the jobs in question, to avoid the danger of a possible "fragmentation" in implementing this increase.

(The upper lines of individual wage increases need not be limited, and the heads of institutions and enterprises in question should be in charge of differentiating between their workers, in harmony with the competent trade union bodies.)

We propose to use this fund to increase the wages of doctors and professional assistants employed in professions in which there are shortages.

The position adopted by the Presidium of the Health Workers Trade Union at its meeting held on 26 September 1988 stipulates the following:

The government—the State Office for Wages and Labor, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Social Welfare and Health—together with our branch trade union should begin the concrete preparation of a multilevel central wage measure as soon as possible, and this measure should be on the agenda of the next meeting between the government and the SZOT leaders scheduled for this November.

In the opinion of the Presidium, the conditions for a multilevel central wage measure to be implemented in the health sector can be created by 1989.

The Presidium calls upon the government to study the development of real wages in various sectors of the people's economy in 1988 and to take measures to improve the wages of workers employed in disadvantaged sectors.

The Presidium feels it is justified for the government to reduce subsidies provided to inefficient industrial sectors and enterprises, and to provide greater support to the health and social welfare sector by reviewing the distribution of the gross national product.

Because it is aware of the work and sacrifices made by some 260,000 health workers under increasingly difficult conditions, the Presidium justifies and supports their just demand for improving their wages as quickly as possible.

Walesa Reacts Favorably To Rakowski Premiership
LD2909182088 Hamburg DPA in German
1727 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Gdansk, (DPA)—Lech Walesa, chairman of the banned trade union Solidarity, holds no prejudice against the new Polish premier, Mieczyslaw Rakowski. Walesa said on Thursday at a press conference in Gdansk, on his 45th birthday, that in the 1981 negotiations he had not worked badly with Rakowski and was familiar with his line of argument and his way of thinking. It must be assumed that Rakowski also recognizes that Poland needs pluralism.

Asked whether he, or Solidarity representatives, plan to participate in the state leadership, Walesa said that they are not interested if the government continues, as before, to hand out privileges which it can revoke at any time. If, however, Solidarity is granted a legally protected place then it should be accepted for the good of the country. Solidarity represents a section of the population and must accordingly participate in public life.

The roundtable talks with government representatives and various public groups must produce structural and legal solutions to enable all Poles to take part in the building of a better country. In the talks, planned for mid- October, Solidarity must not insist on discussing exclusively the issue of trade unions. The public has problems other than the demand for the return of Solidarity, which must be discussed.

If the political leadership drags out the negotiations and protracts them for years on end, the Solidarity representatives will break them off. "We are not marathon runners," Walesa said in his first press conference since his talks with Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak.

Rakowski, SD Leaders Discuss New Government
LD2909084188 Warsaw PAP in English
0020 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 28—Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski today met with chairman of the DP [Democratic Party] CC Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak and members of the CC Secretariat in order to acquaint himself with the position of the DP, as a coalition party, on the major problems of the state.

Commenting on the meeting which was held behind closed doors, DP CC press spokesman said that its participants had given their support to the new government chief in his own work on forming a new cabinet. They expressed their belief that the prime minister would be the helmsman of truly deep reforms not only in economy but also in the policy-state sphere. They recalled that the DP declares itself on the side of full independence and sovereignty of the government, and of its accountability only before the parliament.

Many concrete proposals of new solutions and initiatives aimed at a cure to the economic, social, and state life have been addressed to the prime minister. The proposals referred to, among other things, starting a capital market in Poland on the basis of domestic sources underappreciated so far, and external sources, which should encourage foreign capital influx.

They drew attention to the need for radical change in the hitherto government policy especially on intelligentsia.

Rakowski Meets Primate's Council Chairman
LD3009081888 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1700 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski has had a meeting with the Secretariat of the OPZZ Executive Committee.

Earlier Mieczyslaw Rakowski had a meeting with Prof Wladyslaw Findeisen, chairman of the Primate's Council. The premier informed Prof Findeisen about current preparations for forming a new government.

Rakowski, OPZZ Leaders Discuss Economic Plan
LD3009082688 Warsaw PAP in English
2211 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 29—Prime Minister Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski today met with chairman of the OPZZ (National Alliance of Trade Unions) Alfred Miodowicz and members of the Secretariat of the OPZZ Executive Committee.

The unionists assumed position on the concept of economy consolidation plan and declared to take part in its preparation and implementation. In the opinion of the unions the main social preference should be given in the plan to three problems: housing, feeding the nation, and environment protection.

A vision of national development in the coming several decades is also necesary because only such a vision permits starting a rational re-structuring of the economy.

The unionists recognized as indispensable to reach a palpable quick progress in liquidating the nuisances of the daily life of the Poles.

The unionists stressed the necessity of a consistent implementation of a radical economic reform. They also discussed principles of partnerlike cooperation between trade unions and government. At the same time both sides found it purposeful to contract a new social agreement which would specify the duties of government and union movement in solving urgent social and economic problems.

The unionists informed the prime minister about the preparations for the 3rd OPZZ Congress scheduled for November, this year. They also spoke of preparations, preceding the congress, for the round table which should deal with supreme interests of the state and society.

During a break in the talks Rakowski and Miodowicz met with PAP, radio, and TV journalists. Miodowicz voiced a conviction that cooperation between the unions and the new prime minister would proceed well, which does not rule out diversity in opinions, of course. The most important thing is that both partners share their aims and the unionists have not a slightest reason to think that the new cabinet will not understand the needs of working people.

I am not surprised by the manner of taking up economic and social issues by the trade unions. I have long favoured the existence of such a truly independent public force in this country which would be able to control the apparatus, the authorities themselves, Rakowski told the journalists.

OPZZ Council on Government, TU Policy

LD3009091488 Warsaw PAP in English
0104 GMT 30 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 29—The difficult socio-economic situation of Poland, the appointment of a new prime minister, preparatory talks for the round table—These events dominated today's dispute [as received] at the OPZZ Council meeting.

The Council accepted materials and discussed the preparations for the 3rd OPZZ Assembly that will take place in Lodz on November 26-27, this year, at the half-way of the implementation of the decisions taken by the union congress.

It expressed the hope that the new government's programme would allow for the hitherto OPZZ opinions on the basic social and economic issues and first of all the union congress' resolution on upkeeping the living standard of the working people. With the appointment of the new cabinet the unionist associate hopes for the preparation of an economy consolidation plan.

The council also heard a report on the course of the preparatory talks for the round table meeting delivered by OPZZ Vice-Chairman Romuald Sosnowski who had taken part in them. A 5-person group representing the reborn union movement follows during the talks the OPZZ Council's declaration of September 6 concerning the union pluralism, namely, the principle of one union in one factory. It is, at the same time, open to any proposals of improving the existing model of union movement. The discussion over union pluralism should first of all not dominate the preparations and the debate itself at the round table, whose supreme aim should be to talk about the present and future of Poland.

The discussants were pondering, among other things, whether the principle one union in one factory should be treated as a permanent doctrine or a temporary one for the time of the still unstable situation in economy, whether a prospective conception of the union movement should not allow competition of various union programes under conditions when other structures permit the implementation of political options. It would be also necessary to adjust the structure of this movement to changes in the economy management and administration system.

There was a postulate to amend the law on trade unions so as the long procedure of judging collective disputes is cut and generally adjust the concept of union movement to the conditions of the reformed economy.

Opinions on the need for changes differed. Many Council members found that the present model of union movement was good, while greater effectiveness of activities is necessary.

A model of union movement, Alfred Miodowicz said, will not be shaped at the round table. It is us, unionists, factory organizations and federations who will decide on the necessary changes. It is hard to imagine the activities in the nearest future of more than one union organization in one enterprise with the crown argument being the stability of the enterprises. Otherwise the firms might be ruined, it might come to situations when this and the other union, entangled in competition and political struggle detrimental to the defence of the workers' interests, would simply lack in members. Thus, the OPZZ stance of September 6 expressed in the formula one factory, one union, is still valid.

The Council confirmed this stance once again in a resolution adopted at the end of the debate.

Rakowski on Need for Housing Improvements

LD2809193988 Warsaw PAP in English
1855 GMT 28 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 28—If the government which I am to form as premier is to be termed 'successful' by history, then it will not be possible unless an appreciable advancement in housing is made, said Prime Minister Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski here today at a ceremony of presenting annual awards of the minister of spatial planning and housing for outstanding creative achievements.

Congratulating the award-winners, the premier said that he counted on the housing industry workers to do everything now and in future to make the housing situation in Poland better, the problem being crucial for approaching public feelings and people's hearts.

The winners of this year's awards deriving from nearly all branches of the field of housing have been the first vocational group who had the opportunity to meet the premier on the first day of his tenure.

Rakowski Discusses Agricultural Production
LD2909221888 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 29—Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski met here today with representatives of the National Union of Farmers, farmers' circles and organizations to discuss the increase of agricultural production and improvement of the food market.

Farmers assured they will extend their support for activities of the new government. Premier Rakowski said that he decided to head the government with the conviction that much good can be done in Poland also in difficult conditions.

As for agriculture, Rakowski said: I will favour such solutions which will create favourable conditions for the increase of agricultural production. However, we have to be aware that not everything can be done in moments time. Today we have to make changes in the directions of development of our economy and considerably increase the importance of agriculture and the food economy.

Catholic Union Asks Coalition, Gives Cooperation
AU2909131088 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Sep 88 p 2

[PAP report: "Statement by the National Catholic-Social Union Administration Presidium"]

[Text] The statement issued by the National Catholic-Social Union Administration Presidium backs the idea of expanding the platform of the coalition form of government.

We view such a platform, the statement reads, as an expression of efforts to renew the entire system of running state affairs and as an increase in the importance of Catholic groups in the country's political life. We hope that these efforts will be reflected in the composition and structure of the Council of Ministers, which the new premier will propose to the people and which the Sejm will approve. We also hope this will create a favorable climate for roundtable discussions, which will fulfill their purpose if they initiate the process of profound sociopolitical changes that lead to increasing our people's independence and sovereignty.

We praise the present view of various orientations of the trade union movement that the form and scope of trade union pluralism should be determined by the work forces themselves in line with the interests and awareness of the working people.

As an organization that also affiliates workers, the National Catholic-Social Union is aware that the present situation offers conditions for a fuller participation in political life and that is why it wants to play an auxiliary role in the process of constructive changes.

The union declares its readiness to promote closer cooperation with other Catholic and Christian communities.

Gdansk University Rector on Allowing Associations
AU2909112688 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Sep 88 p 3

[Interview with Professor Czeslaw Jackowiak, Gdansk University rector, by Ewa Malek: "Pluralism in Swaddling Clothes"—date and place not given]

[Text] [Malek] During the recent national session of university rectors you stressed the need for rapidly resolving the issue of sociopolitical pluralism at universities and you gave the warning that temporizing on this issue may rekindle unrest in university-level schools. What is the situation in this regard now, a few days before the start of the new academic year?

Jackowiak: I can cite examples from my university, at which organizations such as Verbum and the Gdansk Academic Association have applied for registration. The founding group of that association, consisting of representatives of the lecturers' college and of assistant professors and tutors of the Gdansk University Senate, held a meeting on 24 May of this year. From the very beginning these organizers have regarded their association as a community association of all university-type schools in the maritime area.

The founding group was joined by 98 scientific workers and by a few students, who in their ideological declaration stressed their readiness to assist the evolution of Polish social, political, and economic life. The association's basic goal is to formulate expert opinions on resolving the problems of the academic community and the region.

Our university authorities backed this initiative, and the Senate invited representatives of the founding group to attend its session last June, at which the Senate passed the resolution on the need to establish this association as one of the features of the autonomy and self-government of the university, and backed the association's application for registration.

The Gdansk Academic Association has applied to the Social-Administrative Department of the Gdansk Voivodship Office, enclosing its draft statute and ideological declaration.

[Malek] This means that two new organizations—the Gdansk Academic Association and Verbum—will operate side by side at your university.

Jackowiak: That association is primarily an academic and not a student organization and does not associate its principles with, say, the Catholic Church's social doctrine as is the case with Verbum, which regards itself as an organization of Catholic students. Like the Gdansk Academic Association, Verbum is not only a university

association, but a community association as well, because it embraces other Gdansk university-type schools. Members of Verbum want to devote much of their activities to the study of the Catholic Church's social program.

Verbum submitted its first application for registration, which was backed by our university authorities, already last June, but the application was rejected. At the Senate's session, a representative of Verbum even read out the official reply listing the reasons for rejection, which, mildly speaking, were unconvincing.

But much has changed since June, and on 16 September Verbum made another application for registration. There has still been no answer. It is possible that Verbum organizers will have to make some small modifications to their statute and declaration, but they are of good cheer.

On the other hand, the Gdansk Academic Association, which submitted its application for registration before the summer vacations, is still waiting for an answer from the Gdansk Voivodship Office. I think that this answer will be positive and that, therefore, there is no need to exert any extra pressure on that office. I hope that during the inauguration of the academic year I shall be able to announce that the registration has been approved.

[Malek] How do you view the activities of the new associations?

Jackowiak: I regard their activities as constructive, because they favor the consolidation of the forces in their communities, without attacking the foundations of our system. At present, only the founding groups of these associations are visible and active. I will help to crystallize the programs of these groups and will seek to ensure that the associations cooperate with each other for the good of the university. The disintegration of the academic community is destructive in its character and helps weaken the university. I think that the registration of many associations would merely amount to legalizing the fact that they actually exist and would later on cause them to cooperate to strengthen the community.

[Malek] Can this be said of the Independent Union of Students?

Jackowiak: That union is active, but insofar as I know, it has not submitted any formal application for registration. At the June session, the Senate did not back that union's request. But if the Independent Union of Students modifies its principles and postulate, perhaps the Senate's attitude toward it may change.

[Malek] Do you think that the issue of the registration of the Union of Independent Students is just a question of changing the union's name?

Jackowiak: We will continue to be embroiled in conflict as long as we attach importance to names and symbols and not to the real facts.

As for the activities of the Independent Union of Students, I do not know its current program. As long as I do not know anything about it, I will be unable to take a position on the union. But speeches made by some of the union's activists stimulate my resistance. However, as rector I must assume an open attitude and always search for possibilities to reach accord in every situation, even the most difficult one. But I will not come to terms with any feature of adventurism.

E. Malek's postscriptum: According to Mieczyslaw Gromadzki, head of the Social-Administrative Department of the Gdansk Voivodship Office, the registration of the first new associations in tricity universities should be approved within days. Draft statutes will be discussed in detail with representatives of the founding groups of Verbum and the Gdansk Academic Association.

Rural Youth Union Takes Position on Reform

AU2909172188 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Sep 88 p 2

[PAP report: "Position Statement of the National Council Presidium of the Union of Rural Youth"]

[Text] The National Council Presidium of the Union of Rural Youth—an organization that was revived in the wake of the post-August changes—welcomes the idea of a roundtable and considers that it holds much promise and provides an opportunity for agreement among all the political forces that have a real influence in society. (...) The Union of Rural Youth supports profound institutional changes in Poland's public life. We are in favor of recognizing all of society as the source of authority, of considering all classes as being of equal importance and enjoying equal rights, of considering society as the agent that determines government, and we are in favor of resolutely strengthening the supremacy of representative organs within the system of government. Political forces should compete before society to win places in representative organs on the basis of their own programs. We support the aspirations of the younger generation to form their own youth organizations that respect the legal order of the state. (...)

Agriculture must become the primary branch of the economy and the main sector that, if resolutely expanded, will provide a way of getting the country out of the crisis. A prerequisite for political and economic reforms is national accord, which cannot occur without the participation of the generation that will realize the vision of Poland being created today. The National Council Presidium of the Union of Rural Youth considers it necessary to include representatives of the peasant class in roundtable talks, including representatives of its younger generation.

Socioeconomic Council as Prototype 2d Chamber

PM3009081188 Szczecin KURIER SZCZECINSKI in Polish 21 Sep 88 pp 4-5

[Interview with Jan Koscielniak, member of the Socioeconomic Council, by KURIER SZCZECINSKI correspondent Wojciech Jurczak; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Jurczak] The council has not figured in the news very much recently. Do you not think that the departure of its previous chairman, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, who left to take up a party job in the Politburo, has contributed to that low profile?

[Koscielniak] It was simply the summer vacation—that is why there has been less information about our work. The change in the chairman's post is too recent to express any opinions, as only a few months have passed since it happened. [passage omitted]

[Jurczak] The prevailing view is that the council gathers together all those "failed" candidates to the Sejm who did not get enough votes to qualify as deputies, who did not inspire the electorate's confidence....

[Koscielniak] That is a fallacy. Out of the 10 council members from Szczecin, only 3 ran for the Sejm and failed to get elected. We were all proposed as candidates to the council by our enterprises. In most cases, people who joined the council are involved, by the virtue of their work, with the national economy, with its different branches and sectors. [passage omitted]

[Jurczak] Does the council prove its usefulness in action? These days everybody is saying that it is designed, as it were, as a trial run for a second parliamentary chamber. How do you envisage such a second chamber in our Polish Sejm?

[Koscielniak] I see it as a "laboratory kitchen" in which reviews relevant to future parliamentary acts would be prepared. In any case, the present procedure is the same: The council is supposed to prepare the climate and the atmosphere for subsequent binding decisions by the Sejm. Members of the PPR Government have taken part in council sessions, which have witnessed tempestuous debates. Reviews by the council gave deputies an opportunity to form their own views on the specific questions discussed by Sejm commissions and, eventually, during Sejm sessions. We even had cases when bills proposed by the government were, in our opinion, contrary to the letter and the spirit of, say, the 10th PZPR Congress resolution. On those occasions we protested.

As council members, we insist that economic sectors refer to us their enacting regulations appendant to Sejm acts. Practical experience has shown that those regulations can completely distort the tenets of the act.

[Jurczak] But do you not think that the council is not in a position to command any considerable clout? After all, it was the trade unions who declared their lack of confidence in the government, not the council, even though the latter clashed with the government so many times in the past...?

[Koscielniak] Ever since its beginnings, the council has been able to use its weight and influence with good results. At first our reviews often did not reach all the deputies. They were made available to them and all our Sejm deputies could study them and use them in their Sejm work if they so wished. Later, at one of our council sessions we proposed that Sejm commissions should reply to each of our reviews and recommendations. Has it worked? In any case, all deputies now receive our council bulletins. However, we still have not seen any acknowledgment of our reviews from the economic sectors. I think that is a mistake. And I also believe that the council must gain even more weight and influence. Its reviews must not reach the end of their usefulness once they have been officially acknowledged in a bulletin or a press item stating that the council, or one of its members, has said such and such.

I think that the kind of experiment provided by the work of the council in the Sejm's current term of office is gradually fashioning the image of the second chamber of our parliament. It is, of course, hard to say at this stage what the final shape of that second chamber will be.

[Jurczak] Do you not think that the present influence that the council enjoys—even if it is perhaps not too overwhelming yet—should largely be credited to the man who was until recently its chairman?

[Koscielniak] I share this view. However, it does not mean that our influence could now become weaker or our capability more restricted. The council has provided a certain initial impetus for democratic transformations in our country. Let us not forget that it was created immediately after the 1985 elections when those transformations were only beginning to take shape. As to the shape of the second parliamentary chamber, the Sejm, and, finally, the electoral law, life itself will decide.

[Jurczak] Thank you for the interview.

Czyrek Visits Katowice, Discusses Roundtable

LD3009084688 Warsaw PAP in English 0119 GMT 30 Sep 88

[Text] Katowice, Sept. 20—Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek today held a number of meetings with the region's social and political activists.

The meetings signalled many problems facing party members every day and pointed to the need for sweeping changes in the hitherto methods and style of party work.

When answering questions about the functioning of the party and the reform of the poliltical and economic system, Czyrek devoted much attention to the prospect of the round table.

The party is in favour of cooperating with all the patriotic forces in Poland. The only condition is to observe the Polish Constitution and the binding legal order. Unfortunately, we also encounter extremist and irresponsible activities, he said. Therefore, the line of agreement and dialogue is also a form of struggle against those who are not interested in hammering out a programme of extricating Poland from her present difficulties. Poland cannot be a confrontation place but a place of dialogue and compromise.

There will not be two sides at the table: opposition and authorities. It will be a round table of all forces, circles, and structures of the nation, state, which seek a uniform answer to questions of greatest importance to the nation and state.

The round table is to serve a rapprochement of standpoints. This would permit the creation of a national agreement council. The next stage would be working out of a concrete programme for a specific anti-crisis pact which could become a form of common platform before parliamentary elections.

It will then be possible to reach an agreement in the sphere of political structures of the state, while standing on the grounds of socialist principles.

In the afternoon Czyrek met with party activists of Piekary Slaskie in the coal mine "Andaluzja."

UPP Reviews Sociopolitical Situation

LD2609202288 Warsaw PAP in English
1948 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 26—During a meeting here today the Presidium of the United Peasant Party (UPP) CC carried out an evaluation of Poland's socio-political situation. The participants acquainted themselves with the decisions made by the PUWP, UPP and DP (Democratic Party) inter-party cooperation commission whose meeting was attended by representatives of the remaining signatories of the declaration on the PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Re-birth), as well as issues connected with the 38th Sejm session.

The participants agreed that the preparatory talks currently underway for the "round-table" meeting as well as consultations on the principles of the functioning of a new government raised social expectations and hopes for the acceleration of the processes of radical reforms of Poland's socio-political and economic life and the effective solving of Poland's problems and those concerning the population's living conditions. In this context the presidium once again drew attention to the role of agriculture and the food industry in Poland's economy, to their key importance in efforts aimed at achieving an economic equilibrium.

Moreover, the Presidium of the UPP CC chose editor Stanislaw Staszewski—member of the Polish radio and television authority, to the post of the UPP CC press spokesman.

Jaruzelski Attends Party Training Meeting

LD2809214188 Warsaw PAP in English
1955 GMT 28 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 28—The central inauguration of another year of the party training was held on Wednesday with the participation of PUWP [PZPR] Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Addressing the meeting, Political Bureau member and PUWP Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski said that barriers encountered in the course of the implementation of socio-economic reforms and feelings of deep discontent brought into the prominence the necessity of offensiveness and efficiency of action, overcoming the obstacles to progress, creating the conditions for consolidation, starting and use of all forces of development. The coming months, he added, can produce the expected breakthrough and open up the qualitatively new stage in implementation of the 9th and 10th Congresses' decisions, in creating a new shape of socialism in Poland.

"This chance must not be wasted," he said and added that the party's political task was to win all active forces for the cause of reforms.

Marian Orzechowski devoted much attention to the discussion on the roads of Poland's development: the discussion held within the pluralistic society and being of pluralistic dimension. As a party, we must once again take over the intellectual initiative, he said. This would be backed by intensive preparations for the 3rd All-Poland Theoretical and Ideological Conference and its course.

Miodowicz Meets Olsztyn TU Leaders

LD2309211088 Warsaw PAP in English
1909 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Olsztyn, Sept. 23—"The time has come for energetic and steadfast trade union work directly in workyards if the trade unions want to feel the real co-hosts of these plants," stated chairman of the OPZZ Trade Union Alliance Alfred Miodowicz today during a meeting with activists of trade unions organizations of the Olsztyn Voivodship. Miodowicz said in part:

"No results of talks at the 'round table' will free trade union organizations from this work.

"In the current situation of a lack of a vision of Poland's development it is difficult to speak about a long-term model of the economy. Its pillars should be agriculture and the food-processing industry, concrete action aimed at protecting the natural environment which is being increasingly devastated, and housing construction based on initiatives of the population and easy access to land plots and low-interest bank credits. Such a model of the economy could become attractive for young people who, not seeing any prospects for development for themselves today, are frustrated or travel abroad to work."

World Bank Governor Views International Finances

On Debt Repayment

LD2909080488 Warsaw PAP in English
0024 GMT 29 Sep 88

[By PAP Correspondents Tadeusz Jacewicz Andjerzy Rasala]

[Text] West Berlin, Sept. 28—"Poland is and will continue being fully determined to live up to her liabilities. The repayments cannot be made at the cost of long-range development and living standards," Professor Wladyslaw Baka told the 42nd Annual Conference of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank which is now held here. Professor Baka is World Bank's governor for Poland. This Wednesday Poland has been officially admitted in one of the 24 groups of states active in the IMF, which means the obtainment of full member rights.

When speaking to the IMF plenary session Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Wladyslaw Baka said that experience gained in the more than two years of IMF and World Bank membership is constructive and promising but raising doubts at the same time.

Despite the two years of intensive cooperation and sharing opinions on the need for a financial support we have not yet received any credits from the fund and bank, Baka stressed.

We have come across a triangle of International finances: the Paris Club, the IMF, and the World Bank. It is governed by a principle that the debtor must come to terms with each of these institutions before either of them helps him to solve the debt problem. This principle makes it difficult to commence a debt-easing process. It also runs counter to the aims given to the individual institutions. What is most important, however, is that crediting blockade rooted in the application of this principle objectively strikes at the interests of the creditors, makes it more difficult to my country to live up to its debtor's liabilities, Baka said

Despite paying back netto 12 billion U.S. dollars in the 1980's the Polish debt in convertible currencies is now 37 billion dollars with exports going into 8 billion dollars. The debt grows although its servicing every year eats up some 30 percent of the incomes generated by free currency exports. We are negotiating with our creditors the conditions of debt servicing. The negotiations are difficult.

After a period of severe economic crisis in the years 1980-1982 consumption per capita has not reached the level of 1980. There is no way to further diminish imports. The only way is to increase exports and set up sound basis for a full servicing of the foreign debt.

Poland is now making an extensive political and economic rearrangement. I strongly believe in the success of the initiated re-structuring. The source of my belief is the strong support for this idea among Poles, Baka said.

Poland is now working on a national economy consolidation plan, Baka said. One of its leading goals is greater exports and improved payment balance. We want to reach balance of current turnovers by 1991. Exports are now growing at a rate of 22 percent annually but maintaining this rate requires the elimination of barriers limiting the access to international credits for pro-export investment. The access to financial credits is also important as they would facilitate quicker liberalisation of imports and easier access to currencies for production, and by this, quicker switch of the economy to the path to market economy.

Baka said that Poland expects an active support for these plans by the IMF, the World Bank, and Poland's financial partners. Without this Poland will not manage to reach the goals it has chosen in a sufficiently short time. It would be harmful to Poland and her creditors, as well as to the further development of the East-West relations, Baka pointed out.

Poland has been officialy admitted to one of the 24 groups active within the IMF and the World Bank. It is the Mediterranean group which includes, apart from Poland, Italy, Portugal, Greece, and Malta. The group commands some 9 percent of the voting right in both institutions and Poland's share is 0.75 percent of their capital.

On IMF, World Bank Ties

LD2909225088 Warsaw PAP in English
2143 GMT 29 Sep 88

[By PAP correspondents Tadeusz Jacewicz and Jerzy Rasala]

[Text] West Berlin, Sept. 29—The atmosphere around Poland has improved but nobody will cure our economy for us. The solution of Polish problems is on the Vistula, a new approach to international financial circles may make it easier but will not remove all obstacles, political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Professor Wladyslaw Baka, who took part in the today concluded International Monetary Fund's and World Bank's session here told PAP.

Commenting the session the governor in the World Bank [as received] Professor Baka said that there had been a breakthrough in the two-year-long impasse over the admission of Poland in one of the groups acting within the IMF and the World Bank. Polish interests will now be effectively represented every day by executive director of the Italian group. This enables Poland to take a full part in the proceedings of both these important financial institutions. A situation when the debtor must reach agreement with all the sides: the IMF, the World Bank, and the Paris Club before any of them may help him is absurd, useful to nobody. This opinion has won over some supporters in the leaderships of both organizations and in the financial press.

We have received confirmation that the World Bank is interested in launching two projects in Poland, which would cover important investment in industry and agriculture. The condition of final positive decision is Poland's confirmation of the willingness to bring order into her economy. Hence the significance of the now-commenced activities for the cause of consolidation of the national economy and as a component of the adjustment programme. The main criteria of this programme are: course for market equilibrium, sorting out financial economy, and, in the long-run, balancing foreign turnovers.

I wish to clearly emphasize that we are pursuing our policy not out of the desire to get credits but out of the understanding that such are the needs of Poland. Adjustment measures agreed with the IMF and the World Bank fit into the general definition of economy rationalisation which meets international recognition. International finance institutions must, therefore, have confidence in Poland's credit worthiness.

As far as international economy and finance are concerned Poland needs no special treatment, all we need is normalised relations, such an approach of our partners as they give to Hungary or Yugoslavia and not treating Poland as a whipping boy. We simply need an equally treated country status. The nearest months will show what are the true intentions of the West towards Poland, Baka said.

The solution of the debt problem of our country lies both, in the interest of Poland and in the interest of the creditors, it will be favourable to the East-West relations. Political stability of Europe depends on internal stability of Poland which, in turn, is directly related with economic stability.

A new arrangement of world forces emerges in the economic and financial sphere. We want Poland to find its place in the family of socialist states under the new setting. The position of socialist states in it will depend on how our system will speed up its development. The relation of foreign countries to Poland will also depend on the position of the socialist system in the world.

Finance Minister Bazyli Samojlik, governor for Poland in the IMF, said that Poland's chance for financial support will be greater if her economic practice proves that Poland has stepped on the road of greater production, exports, imports, and growing ability to serve the debt.

Government Planning Commission Meets on Economy

Reviews Consolidation Plan

LD2909081488 Warsaw PAP in English 0005 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 28—Senior officials of the Government Planning Commission today discussed over the state of works on the national economy consolidation plan.

After a meeting of the commission for economic policy, economic reform, and worker self-management of the Central Committee, at which attention was given to draft guidelines formulated separately by a government and party teams, they were used as basis for the preparation of a single document "Guidelines for the National Economy Consolidation Plan."

The document points to the necessity to make major changes in the economic policy. In this connection, the consolidation plan should determine all the elements of the turnpoint in this policy and map out the main activity lines in the period 1989-1990 thus replacing the national socio-economic plan which is now is force.

The subsequent annual plans for the years 1989 and 1990 will be subordinate to the provisions of the consolidation plan and they will be a quantification of its intentions. The discussants focused their attention on ways to implement the main goals of the consolidation plan which have been defined in the guidelines as: improvement in the population's living standards, curbing inflation, restoring market equilibrium and reinforcement of currency. Simultaneous increase of supplies and better efficiency of management are most vital to succesful implementation of the planned objectives.

Participants in the meeting recognised as most important among emergency measures the necessity to allot greater means for market production, housing industry, elimination of the anti-motivation solutions out of the finance system, and stepping up finance discipline.

It is indispensable to start urgent works on improving the waging mechanisms in the productive sphere in relation to the principles of price making.

Long-term measures include first of all increasing investment outlays for undertakings which serve for the expansion of production for the market and for exports at the cost of cutting raw-material investment and elimination of inefficient enterprises and technologies.

They also discussed measures aimed at reinforcement of currency, among them the possibility to develop market capital and open possibilities to invest the amassed monetary reserves in shares and bonds, sorting out the relations between banks, budget, and subsidence policy.

The Planning Commission chiefs took decisions concerning further works on the plan, based on the assurance of coherence and feasibility of the targets.

Looks at 5-Year Plan 'Methodology'

LD3009090088 Warsaw PAP in English
0037 GMT 30 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 29—The extensive changes in the economic and social system require a new look at the function and contents of the 5-year plan and its role in handling the economy, it was said at a meeting of Government Planning Commission's leaders here today who discussed the preliminary results of the works by a special team appointed within the commission to work out variants of the methodology of drawing the national socio-economic plan for the years 1991-1995.

The concept of Polish economic reform, built on the idea to combine market and plan, gives to the central plan a function of formulating development strategy without specifying tasks for individual enterprises and secures independence of activity to economic units on the basis of signals from market.

The conditions under which such a function can be done by central planning and for the economic subjects to act this way are being created in the process of economic reform. They should be supported by the now-prepared economy consolidation plan. Works on the plan for the coming five-year-period would be oriented on stabilisation in the systemic basis of enterprises' activity throughout the quinquennium.

Leaders of the planning commission believe that there should be a possibility for various centres and circles to formulate various concepts of development strategies.

A clear definition should be made of the existing alternatives and the practice " a little to everyone" should be abandoned in the drive for concentration of means on selected directions and deliberate postponement of others. These choices will be most difficult questions to be answered by the future plan.

Works on this plan, said Vice-Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski will have to produce solution to the question to what extent and cost will the concentration of means be possible in order to accelerate the meeting of key social needs: feeding the nation, house building, protection of the environment, and protection of health.

Batmonth to Visit PPR First Half October

LD2909202588 Warsaw PAP in English
1906 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 29—General Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party CC and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Jambyn Batmonh will come on an official visit of friendship to Poland in the first half of October at the invitation from PUWP CC First Secretary and President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Israeli Agricultural Official in Warsaw

AU2909125988 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
27 Sep 88 p 2

[PAP report: "Cooperation in Farming"]

[Text] On 26 September, Janusz Kaczurba, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Economic Cooperation, received Aryeh Zeif, general director of the Ministry of Agriculture of Israel.

The two officials discussed their countries' practical experience in the production and export of farm produce.

Syria's Mashariqah Sep Visit Evaluated

LD2809110588 Warsaw PAP in English
1951 GMT 27 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 27—Vice-President of the Syrian Arab Republic and Vice-President of the National Progressive Front Zuhayr Mashariqah paid a visit to Poland on this September 20-27 at the invitation from vice-president of the Council of State and PUWP CC Political Bureau Member Kazimierz Barcikowski. The Syrian visitor was received by President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and held talks with Kazimierz Barcikowski and Jozef Czyrek. He also met with Roman Malinowski and Tadeusz W. Mlynczak.

During the meeting at the seat of the PRON National Council, Jan Dobraczynski and Zuhayr Mashariqah signed an agreement on cooperation between PRON and Syria's National Progressive Front.

At the talks, the sides highly appraised the state of Polish-Syrian relations in many fields and expressed the will for their further development. Particular attention was paid to the need to more fully use the possibiities of development of economic cooperation and trade.

They also pointed to the convergency of opinions on the discussed international and regional problems. The Syrian side voiced its appreciation for Poland's efforts to consolidate peace, security and cooperation and stressed the significance of the Polish plan of decreasing armaments and increasing confidence in central Europe.

The Polish side reaffirmed its support for the just settlement of the Middle East conflict through an international conference with participation of all the sides concerned incuding the PLO. Vice-President Masharigah thanked for Poland's support for the just Arab and Palestinian cause and for her contribution to keeping peace in the Middle East, which is reflected by the participation of the Polish military unit in the U.N. forces at the Syrian Golan Heights.

Olechowski Praises Nobel Prize for UN Forces

LD3009080788 Warsaw PAP in English 0035 GMT 30 Sep 88

[By PAP Correspondent Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] New York, Sept. 29—Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Tadeusz Olechowski commenting on the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to U.N. peace-keeping forces told PAP that the award expressed recognition for the extremely important activity of the United Nations in averting and putting out local conflicts. This activity on the part of the U.N. has a prime importance in maintaining world peace.

"I am glad that Polish soldiers were part of the peace-keeping forces in the past dozen or so years. Thus the prize was also awarded to them. With dignity and self-sacrifice these soldiers fullfil their peace mission, reflecting Poland's engagement in assuring security for the world on the road of political solutions," said Minister Olechowski.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 13-19 Sep

AU2309155188 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish monitored from 14 through 20 August reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (date and page number given in parentheses):

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council, visited outstanding sociologist Jan Szczepanski on 14 September. (place not given) (15 Sep, p 2)

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR State Council, received Stanislaw Bejger, the new PPR ambassador to Austria, on 14 September. (place not given) (15 Sep, p 2)

Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, received Jan Kinast, PPR ambassador to the United States, and Czeslaw Piotrowski, PPR ambassador to Yugoslavia, on 15 September. (place not given) (16 Sep, p 2)

Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, received Tadeusz Czechowicz, PPR ambassador to Hungary on 16 September. (place not given) (17-18 Sep, p 2)

Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, received Edward Poradka, PPR ambassador to Afghanistan. (date and place not given) (19 Sep, p 2)

Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and deputy chairman of the PPR State Council, received Ildephonse Nkeramihigo, the new Burundian ambassador to Poland, and Mario Velarde Dorado, the new Bolivian ambassador to Poland, at the Belevedere Palace in Warsaw on 14 September. (15 Sep, p 2)

Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and deputy chairman of the PPR State Council, received Stanislaw Bejger, the new PPR ambassador to Austria, on 19 September. (place not given) (20 Sep, p 2)

Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee member, met young people who had attended youth summer camps for gifted children at Rozalin near Warsaw on 14 September. (15 Sep, p 2)

Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, chaired a meeting of voivodship party committee secretaries who deal with party work in education. (date and place not given) (19 Sep, p 2)

Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member, received Jiri Divis, outgoing CSSR ambassador, on 14 September. (place not given) (15 Sep, p 2)

Mieczyslaw Rakowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, met people working in the mass media to discuss current political developments on 15 September. (place not given) (16 Sep, p 2)

Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo member and PPR minister of national defense, met members of a committee responsible for the building of a monument to mark 1,000 years of Polish cavalry history on 16 September. (place not given) (17-18 Sep, p 2)

Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo member and PPR minister of national defense, attended a scouting movement meeting in Bydgoszcz held on 16-17 September. (19 Sep, p 3)

Briefs

Partnership With FRG City Established

The authorities of the cities of Plock in Poland and Darmstadt in the FRG today signed an agreement on establishing partnership relations "in the name of contributing to the implementation of the treaty of December 7, 1970." The working program adopted for the coming two years envisages an exchange of experience in municipal management, natural environment protection, transportation and healthcare as well as cultural, tourist and sports exchange. [Text] [*LD2509010088 Warsaw PAP in English 1837 GMT 24 Sep 88*]

Ceausescu Tells MPs Villages Not Destroyed

AU2909173588 Paris AFP in English
1725 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Laurence Lec Allier report]

[Excerpts] Bucharest, Sept 29 (AFP)—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has told a delegation of members of the European Parliament that no villages will be levelled in the current controversial resettlement programme, one of the MPs said here Thursday.

West German deputy Alfred Klepsch, who headed the delegation, quoted Mr. Ceausescu as saying that after Romania's rural modernization programme the number of rural communes would be more or less the same as in 1968.

"This confirms what we heard and saw in districts we visited," Mr. Klepsch told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. [passage omitted]

Mr. Ceausescu met for two hours Thursday with seven Euro-MPs from France, West Germany, Greece, Italy and the Netherlands. The MPs, all conservatives from the parliament's Christian Democrat group, are on a four-day visit to Romania.

Another West German MP, Axel Zarges, said he was "now convinced that many foreign news items on the modernization programme are not correct, although some are."

"It is obvious that villages will not be destroyed in Romania," he continued, adding that he still had "doubts about the number of those which will finally be modernized."

Mr. Zarges also rejected allegations that the programme was directed against Romania's Hungarian and German minorities.

Hungary has repeatedly claimed that Bucharest was practising a policy of forced assimilation of ethnic Hungarians into Romanian society.

Following his talks with Mr. Ceausescu, Mr. Zarges said the resettlement scheme was a "building programme covering all parts of the country."

It was entailed "great costs for the people. I hope this will change," he added. [passage omitted]

The repayment of Romania's foreign debts, which is seen as the cause for the country's lasting economic woes, will be terminated by June next year, members of the EEC delegation quoted Romanian officials as saying.

European Parliament Delegation Concludes Visit

AU2909163288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1617 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/09/1988—On Thursday, 29 September, the delegation of the Christian-Democratic group of European Parliament headed by Egon Alfred Klepsch, president of the group, concluded its visit paid to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

The members of the delegation had interviews at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, as well as with the chairmen of the Executive Committees of Dimbovita, Brasov and Covasna County People's Councils. They also visited economic units and places of social interest, learning and social and cultural institutions in Bucharest and the Municipalities of Tirgoviste, Brasov and Sfintu Gheorghe.

AGERPRES Confirms Ceausescu Visit to China

AU2909192888 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1904 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/09/1988—The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Mrs Elena Ceausescu will pay an official goodwill visit to the People's Republic of China in the second decade of October, 1988 at the invitation of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Zhao Ziyang and the president of the People's Republic of China, Yang Shangkun.

Israeli Official Speaks on Peace Process

AU2909152888 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1447 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/9/1988—On 29 September, the Headquarters of the Association of International Law and International Relations—ADIRI of Bucharest was the venue of a roundtable conference during which Israeli Ambassador Meir Rosen spoke about juridical aspects of the peace process in the Middle East.

Participating were representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, university teaching staff and journalists.

Yosef Govrin, ambassador of the State of Israel to Bucharest, and members of the embassy attended.

Ceausescu Receives Austrian Envoy's Credentials

AU2909192288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1838 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/09/1988—On Thursday, 29 September, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received Berta Braun who presented her credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to Romania.

The address presented by the ambassador highlights Austria's interest in developing its ties with Romania, in continuously intensifying bilateral links.

In his address President Nicolae Ceausescu stresses that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Austria, set on the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage have continuously developed on multiple planes. Emphasis is placed on the possibilities of further expanding the cooperation between the two countries, broadening and diversifying economic cooperation, increasing the volume of commercial exchanges, as well as of intensifying links in the cultural, scientific and other areas of joint interest. The belief is also expressed that Romania and Austria will cooperate actively on an international plane for disarmament, the establishment of peace and understanding among peoples.

The reception occasioned an exchange of cordial salutes between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Kurt Waldheim.

The ceremony and talk on the occasion were attended by Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Dumitru Apostoiu, presidential and State Council secretary.

Daily Outlines Proposals at Vienna CSCE

AU2909133688 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1125 GMT 29 Sep 88

["Romanian Proposal at Vienna Reunion on Security and Cooperation in Europe"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/9/1988—Daily SCINTEIA of 29 September carries the following article in its section "Answering Readers' Questions":

Romania, which as known, has made an important contribution to the normalization of the inter-European relations, to initiating the historic Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the working out of the Helsinki Final Act, as well as later, to the process of building security and developing the collaboration in the continent, has paid special attention to the current all-European reunion in Vienna. This country participates in the reunion inspired by the will to contribute, by the side of the other participant countries, to concluding adequate understandings and accords conducive to strengthened confidence and security in the continent and to developing the collaboration on multiple planes, to attaining a united Europe with its existing diverse social systems, a Europe of peace, democratic and independent development, of economic and social progress for all the people, an important factor of world peace.

It is in this spirit, setting out from the principled orientations of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, from the mandate entrusted on them, that the Romanian delegation presented at the Vienna reunion a number of proposals regarding essential, decisive questions of security and cooperation in Europe. Thus, Romania has worked out and presented a set of proposals regarding the implementation of concrete, real disarmament measures, the conventional disarmament in Europe, the development of economic cooperation and the cooperation in production, in the technical and scientific area as well as in that of environment. At the same time, according to the principles of humanism, to its own policy, this country has come up with proposals related to the implementation of the fundamental human rights—the right to work, to education, to ensured dignified working conditions—all the more so since, as is known, the material and social standing of wide categories of the population in various countries in the continent is gravely affected by the persistence and scope of unemployment, lack of housing, various inequalities in the economic, political and social planes.

A most topical social issue is that of unemployment, which affects the existence and living conditions of millions and millions of people. In light of this dramatic fact, Romania suggested that the final document of the Vienna reunion should carry the pledge of the participant states to ensure each citizen a working position according to his or her training, so that he or she may capitalize on all of his or her physical and intellectual ability and draw the material means needed for a civilized living, in tune with the requirements of contemporary social progress.

Setting out from the fact that in many European countries wide categories of young people are in a very difficult position, particularly affected by such noxious phenomena as unemployment, illiteracy, crime, alcoholism and drug addiction, this country has suggested that the document of the reunion should carry the commitment of the participant states to provide conditions needed for the education and training of the youth with a view to their carrying out useful activities within society and capitalizing to the full their creative capacity. At the same time the Romanian proposals envisage that the states participant in the reunion should pledge to provide jobs for the youth, and their distribution to economic and social activities according to their training.

Another social question which in many countries affects wide layers of the population, inclusive of the families with children, is the acute lack of housing. Taking into account the gravity of this situation, this country has proposed at the Vienna reunion the working out and then the implementation in each country of programmes to provide each family with minimal housing conditions by the year 2000.

Setting out from the role played by women—representing more than half of the world population—within society, and who in numerous countries continue to suffer from various discriminations in point of their economic, social, political and civilian rights, Romania has proposed that the participant states should take the pledge to ensure for women jobs according to their training and capacity, and equal pay with that of men for equal work, rights which should allow for their full and effective participation in the political and social life.

Given the noxious practices of stimulating emigration and recruitment, which enables some economically advanced countries to benefit from a considerable number of experts trained by others, thus achieving a transfer of national wealth without any investment and directly affecting the socioeconomic development of the countries of origin, Romania proposed that the participating states should undertake not to stimulate emigration and give up recruitment of experts from other countries. At the same time, our country proposed that the participating states should commit themselves to cooperate for personnel training in various domains, in accordance with the demands for the socioeconomic progress of the less developed countries.

Tabling such proposals, Romania considers that the guaranteeing of foremost human rights and the turning of the individual's creative power to best account are essential prerequisites for the promotion of a climate of peace and understanding worldwide, a basic component element of economic, social and political progress nowadays and a duty of each state.

The attainment of such desiderata calls for a close cooperation among all the states participant in the meeting on an economic, technical, scientific, cultural, and other planes as well as for a broad promotion among the youth and the public opinion as a whole of the ideals of peace, progress, and collaboration, of understanding and mutual respect among peoples.

This also requires the participating states' obligation to strictly observe the basic norms of international relations, the principles of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, each state's right to solve its own problems in harmony with its specific conditions, with the country's laws, its traditions and the national specific.

Our country also advanced several proposals to the Vienna meeting for the creation of appropriate conditions for the moulding and development of conscience on the basis of the latest advances in science and technology, for the ensurance of broad dissemination of scientific knowledge and easier access of all citizens to the knowledge of national and world cultural assets, for the stimulation of their creative power in all spheres of social life. In this respect Romania suggested that the provisions of the final act referring to the liberty of thought, conscience and beliefs should include the participating states' pledge to support and encourage the activity of improving the scientific and cultural knowledge of people, of youths in particular, in the spirit of the principles of humanism, friendship, peace and understanding among peoples. According to this conception, the states are called upon to provide due conditions for the trade unions, the scientific associations, the houses of culture and science to carry on activities apt to contribute to the formation of the people's scientific beliefs on the basis of the latest achievements in science, to their education in the spirit of respect for the other peoples' material and cultural values.

In connection with the questions related to education and the moulding of conscience, the problem of religious freedom was raised in Vienna. As known, the Romanian State has created all conditions for the church and religious denominations to carry on their activities unrestrictedly, for the free exercise of religious beliefs and practices. These conditions are guaranteed and secured in the country's constitution and under laws, and through the material support granted to all the 14 denominations recognized by the state.

In fact, in all the countries attending the Vienna meeting there are specific regulations to this effect. Romania is of the opinion that the problems of freedom of thought, conscience and belief cannot be limited to the religious freedom and that the proposals of some countries in this domain amount to going back centuries ago to a state of backwardness against which the most brilliant minds everywhere, all the forces standing for the progress of the human society campaigned at that time. Romania will never adhere to proposals encouraging and disseminating mysticism and obscurantism—which run counter to current requirements, when the highly important gains of the new technico-scientific revolution are a crucial factor of the economic and social progress.

It must be mentioned and stressed that Romania does not and could not agree to attempts made by some states to elaborate general and compulsory norms, to impose by international documents ways of action in problems which pertain exclusively to each state's sovereignty. Each country's laws are an integral part of the national sovereignty, an emanation of the that [as received] people's aspirations, will, and interests—and no other state of group of states are entitled or had legal grounds to impose norms of conduct and organization for its internal life. This is a well-known and consistent position of Romania, which had time and again underscored the inadmisibility of interference, under any form or pretext, in home affairs, the need to observe each people's inalienable right to live as they wish.

Romania firmly believes that the building of European security—an aim pursued by the Vienna meeting—requires as a vital condition the strict observance of the norms of interstate links enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act, and anything that may encroach upon these norms,

the states' national sovereignty would compromise and affect the very achievement of the great desideratum of security and cooperation in the continent. As experience shows, it is only on the basis of the observance of these principles, of mutual respect that a broad understanding and cooperation among all European countries may be achieved, and mutually advantageous cooperative relations, a climate of detente, security and peace may be promoted.

In this spirit and in keeping with these positions, the Romanian delegation, according to the enstrusted mandate, will further work for the Vienna meeting to end with a constructive comprehensive and unanimously acceptable document, which should give new prospects to the endeavours to turn Europe into a continent of peace, security and collaboration for the benefit and progress of all nations.

Growth of Chemical, Petrochemical Production

AU2909100488 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0909 GMT 29 Sep 88

["Chemistry—Priority Branch of the Romanian Economy"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/9/1988—One of the branches which carries an important weight in the Romanian economy is chemistry which contributes 20 percent of the marketable production of the national industry and 25 percent of the exports. The 1,250 production units of this branch commissioned from 1965 until now account for its high-rate development. From 1965, the chemical production rose nine times last year, averaging an annual growth pace of 10.5 percent, higher than that of industry. While the national industrial production rose 120 times from 1945, the chemical and petrochemical production grew 1,200 times. In 1987, this sector met 84-100 percent of the chemical products required by the national economy (by products) and also provided for export. So, over 1965-1987, the exports of this branch went up 14 times, the 230 groups of products sold in the foreign markets being requested by beneficiaries from 100 countries of the world.

The continuous modernization of production units and technologies resulted in a high-rate capitalization of raw materials. Acrylonitrile accounts for a 18-time growth of the value of raw materials, medicines—hundreds of times and polyesther fibres—60-90 times.

Essential to this process is the original scientific research which contributed to the assimilation of about 620 new sorts and products last year. In research units, production sectors were organized for the elaboration and production of high-purity materials with better physical and chemical characteristics required by the electronic, aircraft industries and nuclear energetics. The newly-elaborated products and technologies double each year in the Romanian chemistry. This five-year period (1986-1990), 95 percent of the chemical production is made with Romanian technologies. While the labour productivity in industry as a whole grows at an annual average rate of 11.2 percent, in chemistry it is of 15.6 percent. Technical progress and a 7.5-9.5 percent annual average growth of the technical equipment will account for a 70-time growth of the productivity of the branch by 1990 and an increasing production of ultrapure materials, semiconductors and monocrystals, high-purity reagents, organic pigments, lacquers and dyes. Production of the chemical fertilizers will also go up, mostly of liquid fertilizers and complex ones with microelements.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Romania, Albania

On Romanian Resettlement Program

LD2909142588 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1350 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, September 29 (TANJUG)—The program for resettling and concentration of villages in Romania and the decision to write the names of towns and villages only in Romanian caused disturbance among the Serbian and Croatian national minorties in that country and in Yugoslavia, Yugoslav Government Spokesman Ambassador Ivo Vajgl said.

Yugoslavia held talks on the events before which it cannot remain undisturbed with Romanian partners at various levels and is continuing that dialogue because it considers that to be the way to resolving problems, in the spirit of friendly relations and cooperation between states, Vajgl said. [sentence as received]

On Albanian 'Interference' in SFRY

LD2909215488 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1940 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, September 29 (TANJUG)—The monstrous claims by a spokesman of the Albanian Foreign Ministry about "repressions" and "oppressive measures" to which the Albanian nationality is allegedly exposed in Yugoslavia constitute interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, a spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said today.

The spokesman, Ivo Vajgl, told the regular weekly press conference at the Secretariat that similar claims were being made in complete disregard of the known official policy of full equality of all nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia. This policy however implies resolute opposition to all kinds of chauvinism, including Albanian, he said.

On September 22, the Albanian Foreign Ministry spokesman accused Yugoslavia of "fanning wild chauvinist passions,...attacking and desecrating everything Albanian under the pretext of attacks by so-called separatists and irredentists." This whole activity was accompanied by "repressive, oppressive and administrative measures," added the spokesman, mentioning among them the sending of more police units of the Federation and the Republic of Serbia to Kosovo.

A movement of Albanian separatists and chauvinists is active in this Yugoslav autonomous province within the Republic of Serbia since 1981. Under their terror, more than 30,000 Serbs and Montenegrins have moved out of Kosovo, and members of other nations and nationalities are also emigrating.

A statement by Albania, dissociating itself from the activity of Albanian separatists and chauvinists in Yugoslavia, would be a genuine contribution to trust and to their more stable and better relations, said the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman. He recalled that Yugoslavia recognizes the legitimacy of each country's right to be interested in the position of members of its nationality in another country—this right also belongs to Yugoslavia which has parts of its nations in neighbouring Albania—but this interest must not be an excuse for interfering in internal affairs of other countries.

There are very serious resons for good Yugoslav-Albanian relations, of vital interest to the security and calm of both countries, pointed out Vajgl. "We wish to develop goodneighbourly cooperation and build confidence in the spirit of the Balkan ministerial conference—to which Albania also gave a positive contribution—as we do with all our neighbours and all other states," he concluded.

Mikulic Visiting Austrian Chancellor Vranitzky

Joint News Conference

LD2909211288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1554 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Duernstein, 29 Sep (TANJUG)—When we left Belgrade this morning I was convinced that the talks with Austrian Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky here in Duernstein would be fruitful, like the ones last year during our meeting in Bled. Today's talks were open. We exchanged information on international topics, especially developments in Europe, as well as the efforts we are making in the development of our countries and mutual cooperation.

This was stated today to Yugoslav and Austrian journalists by FEC President Branko Mikulic at an improvised joint press conference in Duernstein in Lower Austria, following a 1-and-1/2 hour private exchange of views with Austrian Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky.

Branko Mikulic arrived today on an official 2-day visit to Austria and immediately after his arrival in Vienna he continued his journey to Duernstein where, on the terrace of the castle of the same name, dating from the 17th century, on the banks of the Danube, the Austro-Yugoslav talks began.

We did not come to Austria to obtain any kind of funds, the FEC president went on, but if the Austrian partners are interested in joint ventures, then this will be achieved to the benefit of both sides. I have expressed my thanks to Dr Vranitzky for the support which the Austrian Government has given Yugoslavia in respect of the rescheduling of part of the debts owed to it and for its support for our May program of measures. Replying to a question in connection with the problem of the minorities, Mikulic expressed his conviction that the open problems, especially those in the area of education in southern Carinthia, would be resolved in direct talks

between the Austrian authorities and the minorities. "There ought not to be divisions in the schools," Mikulic said, which was an allusion to the recently adopted Austrian Law on Minority Education evisaging the linguistic separation of pupils in Carinthia.

Asked to comment on the recent resignation of Franc Setinc, in other words whether this question was included in the talks between the FEC president and the federal chancellor, Mikulic replied that this resignation, as a democratic action, is nothing unusual in democratic life such as there is in Yugoslavia, though this concrete action, was, of course, not a topic of the Austro-Yugoslav dialogue, as this is a matter of an issue which is the exclusive concern of Yugoslavia.

In his statement Branko Mikulic added that in the talks the two sides touched on some concrete joint projects such as the building of the Sentilj-Zagreb highway, adding that there would be more discussion of this and other questions later on in the talks. Chancellor Vranitzky supported this idea saying that the legal bases of the project are being examined.

Assessing today's exchange of views with the FEC president, the Austrian chancellor said that it related to the international situation, bearing in mind the fact that detente in the world is also reflected in bilateral relations between the two countries. He added that there was also discussion of the involvement of Austria in the context of Yugoslavia's relations with the EFTA grouping, of which Austria is a member.

Chancellor Vranitzky stressed that Austria is taking note of the great efforts being made in Yugoslavia toward economic reform, especially after the meeting of the two sides at Bled.

As regards concrete joint programs such as the construction of the above-mentioned highway, Vranitzky took a positive standpoint but he observed that there should be further talks on this because, he added, "there are no free highways."

After the talks and the meeting with journalists, Austrian Chancellor Vranitzky hosted in Duernstein Castle a luncheon for FEC President Branko Mikulic, at which the host and guest exchanged toasts.

Mikulic Dinner Toast

LD2909214388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Duernstein, 29 Sep (TANJUG)—Austrian Chancellor Vranitzky has expressed satisfaction with the opportunity he has had in his talks with President of the Federal Executive Council Mikulic to continue the friendly and open dialogue which is customary between our governments.

In the toasts at a formal luncheon in honor of Premier Mikulic, Vranitzky noted the increasingly frequent contacts between the individual federal Austrian provinces and the Yugoslav republics and autonomous provinces. [passage omitted] Being neighbors affords broad possibilities for cooperation, but also imposes great commitments. Not a single opportunity for the promotion of relations should remain unused, stated Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, in reply to the toast of Austrian Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky.

At the formal luncheon in his honor, the president of the Federal Executive Council (FEC) stressed that Yugoslavia attaches great importance to goodneighborly relations and to the development of cooperation in the interests of both sides. Expressing satisfaction with the high degree of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Austria, Mikulic concluded that there exist both the need and opportunities for it to be expanded further and to acquire fresh impetus.

In this context he attached exceptional importance to economic relations, calling above all for an increase and improvement in trade which would remove the imbalance and open up more room for cooperation. A contributive factor to this, in the view of the president of the FEC, would certainly be the more decisive orientation toward industrial cooperation and joint investment, cooperation on third markets, and financial, tourism, and border area economic cooperation.

Mikulic also stressed the contribution which the Slovene and Croat national minorities in Austria make to relations between the two countries. "We look on them as a factor which links us and brings us closer together and we are permanently interested in improving their position," he stressed. The president of the FEC noted that the large number of Yugoslavs living and working in Austria also contribute to cooperation and to the development of relations.

Mikulic also assessed with satisfaction that there exists closeness of views between the two countries on many international issues and common interest and responsibility for peace in the world, and particularly for security in Europe, which is fully reflected at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Proceeding from the view that the development of international relations gives rise to hope that conditions are being created for the effective solution of major problems which are afflicting the world, the president of the FEC expressed the belief that the question of international economic relations will soon be put on the agenda, and in particular the problem of development. He also said that Yugoslavia supports all realistic initiatives which take account of the interdependence of global development and the solution of the problems of the developing countries, and above all the question of debts.

The constructive and unavoidable role of the group of nonaligned and neutral countries in Europe over the past decade or so since the Helsinki Conference has been given strong affirmation and broad recognition, he emphasized.

Noting that Yugoslavia and Austria will soon be linked by the Karavanke Tunnel as well, the president of the FEC concluded: "We are ready to continue to build new bridges of cooperation with friendly Austria, to open up fresh possibilities for expanding relations and to strengthen the friendship of our peoples."

SED Politburo Member Schabowski Visits

Meets With Presidium's Suvar

LD2909225988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1858 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG)—Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received today Guenter Schabowski, a member of the Politburo and secretary of the the GDR's SED Central Committee and the first secretary of the SED District Committee for Berlin, who is on a visit to our country at the invitation of the city committee of the Belgrade LC Organization. In their talks which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, satisfaction with the development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the SED were expressed reciprocally, and information about the activities of the two parties in the domestic sphere were exchanged.

The reception was attended by Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, the executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Dr Rados Smiljkovic, the president of the Presidium of the city committee of the Belgrade LC organization; and on the other side, Erhard Krack, a member of the SED Central Committee and mayor of Berlin, and Dr Siegfried Bock, the GDR's ambassador in the SFRY.

More on Suvar-Schabowski Meeting

LD2909225488 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2006 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade 29 Sep (ADN)—The GDR and Yugoslavia will not allow any interruption in the disarmament process. The chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Dr Stipe Suvar, and Guenter Schabowski, member of the SED Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Berlin SED bezirk [area] organization, were in agreement in stressing this view. Both met together on Thursday in Belgrade for an exchange of opinion.

Suvar assessed the visit of the SED delegation and the further deepening of the relations between Berlin and Belgrade as an expression of the close relationship between both parties and states, corresponding to the results of the talks with Erich Honecker in Yugoslavia in 1985.

On the same day Guenter Schabowski met with Slobodan Milosevic, chairman Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium. They were in agreement in assessing the steps toward further cooperation between Berlin and Belgrade, as agreed in the talks with the Belgrade party organization, as a contribution to the close friendly relations between both parties.

Egyptian Chief of Staff Meets Raif Dizdarevic

LD2909223088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1725 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG)—Raif Dizdarevic, President of the SFRY Presidency, has received Lieutenant General Safiy al-Din Abu Shinaf, chief of staff of the Armed Forces of Egypt, who is on a visit to our country as a guest of the Secretariat for National Defense. In the talks there was discussion of the successful development of military-economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Egypt, which, in the framework of overall economic relations between the two countries, has an important place. It was assessed that the talks that have been conducted during this visit will contribute to the further development of this important aspect of cooperation.

President Dizdarevic stressed the importance that Yugoslavia attaches to the development of traditionally good and friendly relations and cooperation with Egypt and stressed that the recent visit by President Mubarak to Yugoslavia was an important stimulus to improving all forms of cooperation between the two countries on a bilateral and international level. The talks were attended by Colonel General Stevan Mirkovic, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and Egyptian Ambassador in Belgrade Shukri Fu'ad.

Confers With Veljko Kadijevic

LD2909223688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2006 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG)—Colonel-General Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense, today received in Belgrade Lieutenant-General Safiy al-Din Abu Shinaf, chief of staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces, who is on a visit to the Armed Forces of the SFRY. In a cordial and friendly atmosphere there was discussion of interarmy cooperation between the two friendly and nonaligned countries. It was stated that this cooperation is developing successfully and that favorable conditions exist for its further improvement.

During the afternoon at Batajnica Airport Lt Gen Shinaf and members of the Egyptian delegation were seen off by Colonel-General Stevan Mirkovic, Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the SFRY.

100,000 at Solidarity Rally in Krusevac
LD3009084588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2142 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Summary] Krusevac, 29 Sep (TANJUG)—About 100,000 from the Krusevac area have gathered in the center of Krusevac to express solidarity with the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo. Dragoslav Petrovic Gorski, a people's hero, addressing the meeting, said that in recent times the Albanianization of Kosovo and Metohija has been accelerating and the counterrevolution has been continuing. Serbia should be constituted as a unified community within the state, he said.

10,000 Tutin Marchers Protest 'Counterrevolution'
LD2909165488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Summary] Tutin, 29 Sep (TANJUG)—About 10,000 people gathered in Tutin today demanding the defeat of the Albanian nationalist-inspired counterrevolution in Kosovo. The request was made that the 17th LCY Central Committee session name those responsible for the situation in Kosovo. The meeting started with the singing of the Yugoslav anthem and support was expressed for constitutional changes which will promote Serbian unity. Telegrams from the meeting were sent to the LCY Central Committee and to the Serbian LC Central Committee.

3,000 Serbs, Montenegrins Protest in Istock
LD2909204588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1852 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Summary] Istok, 29 Sep (TANJUG)—About 3,000 Serbs and Montenegrins gathered in Istok today, demanding that a halt be called to the genocide against the non-Albanian population in the province. Prior to this a column of Serbs and Montenegrins marched along the streets of the town carrying banners and shouting the customary slogans. The meeting was also addressed by members of the leadership of the municipality, but their speeches were interrupted by whistles and slogans. At the meeting there were also unacceptable slogans, chanting, the singing of nationalist songs, and the unreasonable criticism of officials by name. Telegrams were sent to the LCY Central Committee Presidium and to the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation and afterward the gathering broke up peacefully.

Forums Urge Resolution of Kosovo Issue
LD2909222888 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1740 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 29 (TANJUG)—The tragedy of Kosovo's Serbs and Montenegrins, who for the past seven years have been moving out of the autonomous province under pressure from Albanian chauvinists and separatists, was once more the focus of the Yugoslav public today.

World War Two veterans in the province's capital of Pristina today strongly demanded the establishment of peace and order in Kosovo and warned about organized hostile activities and pressure by Albanian chauvinists and separatists, i.e. the threat to the freedom and civil rights primarily of Serbs and Montenegrins.

The youth of Bosnia-Hercegovina even more strongly demanded at a meeting of the youth organization's leadership that accountability be determined in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee, the Federal Assembly and the government, and the federal secretariats for internal affairs and justice. The responsibility of Bosnia-Hercegovina's representative in the LCY Central Committee Presidium Milanko Renovica was mentioned in particular.

A meeting of the LC committee of Skopje, the capital of the Republic of Macedonia, stressed that it was beyond belief how the Kosovo tragedy has been allowed to go on for so long, something that the enemies of Yugoslavia are making ample use of.

It is essential not only to establish the accountability of those who did too little or nothing to stabilize the situation in Kosovo, but also to immediately ensure the freedom, personal and material safety of the citizens and the respect of law in the province, the meeting said.

Another in the series of solidarity rallies with Kosovo's Serbs and Montenegrins was held in the southern Serbian town of Tutin, while Serbian and Montenegrin pupils continue to boycott classes in Kosovo.

The Kosovo provincial Presidency, however, stressed today that strikes are not the proper way to resolve problems and expressed the conviction that someone, not specifying who, was "manipulating the children."

A rally in Krusevac, in the central part of the Republic of Serbia, was attended by about 100,000 people, including those from the province of Kosovo. It was said that the Albanization of Kosovo has lately been sped up and that emigrants from Albania were settled, under various pretexts, on the lands of the Serbs and Montenegrins who were not allowed to return to their homes following world war two.

The people at the rally demanded that the state and party leaderships undertake measures enabling the Serbs and Montenegrins who have moved out to return to Kosovo. The leaderships were also reqeusted to bring effective and determined measures for the definite solution of the Kosovo tragedy, and measures which will enable the stabilization of economic trends in the country and the healing of the national economy after several years of crisis.

Montenegrin LC Discusses Political Situation

LD2909215788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Titograd, 29 Sep (TANJUG)—The economic and political situation in the republic and the country is so complex and burdened with problems that it changes virtually every day and unfortunately is constantly deteriorating. Thus the Montengrin LC and the LCY, in order to preserve their leading ideo-political role in society, must (?invest) their maximum creative, action and organizational capability and responsibility to curb the trends toward disorder which are threatening to incur unbelievable negative consequences. This was said at today's extended session of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium at which, in the framework of preparations for the upcoming Montenegrin LC Central Committee session and the 17th LCY Central Committee session, consideration was given to the economic and political situation in the republic and the country.

In a debate lasting several hours, it was said at the session that communists, working people, and citizens expect [words indistinct] to the most important questions [words indistinct] of the political system [words indistinct] specific solutions in order to find a way out of the crisis.

Gnjilane Students Strike To Protest Attacks

LD3009095988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1949 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Summary] Gnjilane, 29 Sep (TANJUG)—The first shift of about 300 schoolchildren of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality in Gnjilane secondary schools did not attend classes today. With their teachers they held a protest meeting in the sports hall. Speakers at the meeting condemned the attacks on pupils of Serbian nationality.

The Gnjilane youth secretary appealed to the pupils to return to school but they refused to do this, and were joined by the second shift of schoolchildren downtown.

Another protest meeting is scheduled for tomorrow at 1000.

2,000 Students Appeal for Protection in Lipljan

LD3009103988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2124 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Summary] Lipljan, 29 Sep. (TANJUG)—A protest meeting was held today in the Braca Aksic elementary school in Lipljan which was attended by more than 2,000 pupils whose tuition is in Serbo-Croatian, teachers and parents. A telegram addressed the the LCY Central Committee and the SFRY Presidency was read in which an appeal was made for unity and protection from the separatists. There were no unacceptable slogans at the meeting, and afterward pupils dispersed peacefully.

Commentary Deems Setinc 'Wrong Man' To Resign

AU2909174688 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Sep 88 p 2

[Grujica Spasovic commentary: "Named, Therefore Guilty?"]

[Text] Remain sensible, even when you are judged by the unreasonable, a satirist once said. "With this letter I want to point out the madness which is obviously pushing us toward disaster, and which we are doing little to stop," Franc Setinc wrote at the beginning of his open letter to the public, submitting at the same time his irrevocable resignation from the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

It is entirely the wrong man—at least we can all agree about this—who is leaving the top party leadership. He was the one who, at the action conference of the journalists who are members of the LC, seriously warned that "intermittent attempts to discredit the members of the SFRY Presidency and other federal organs, as well as other officials, are most certainly not well-meaning, and do not help the stabilization of the country," that some attacks "exceeded all the limits of dignity and humanism," and that "pride and patriotism, our moral conscience, should not allow us to do it." He was the one who was among the first to oppose statements such as: "You are guilty unless you prove otherwise." He was the one who, with his fresh, inspired, and above all honest introductory speech delivered at the 16th LCY Central Committee Plenum, avoided all the traps of politocracy's [politokratija] verbal pyrotechnics and offered the new hope that Kosovo is indeed our joint problem and joint pain which together we must overcome. Now, as he observes, "Kosovo is experiencing a fate caused by the session which is claimed not to have achieved its aim, a session some individuals even attack for having caused to flare up nationalisms of all kinds, especially Albanian nationalism, which is something with which I cannot agree."

There are many other absolutely correct elements in this letter of resignation, and they hit the very center of the drama that we are experiencing. Setinc is quite right when he claims that his move will be the subject of "unpleasant commentaries." The first "major disagreements" with the explanation for his resignation have already been published, because it has been rightly noticed that he did not establish a balanced view of all the manifestations of madness which are pushing this country into an abyss.

This is, after Radovan Radonjic, a continuation of the practice according to which one group of people is being called to account, another completely different group of people is offering its resignation, while the so-called objective responsibility lies somewhere else, or could at least be shared equally by the first two groups. The number of those from the top party leadership criticized

at various meetings, rallies, and sessions must have most certainly exceeded 50. At present, this is an avalanche that is difficult to stop—perhaps a new name will appear on the banners tomorrow just because somebody publicly expressed his disagreement with what, spontaneously or not, the "people are demanding" today.

It appears that one should persistently repeat that the "democracy of the street" is not at all a good method of political struggle. In the street, messages are only accepted if they touch hearts, not if they make sense. However, passions and emotions have never led to good solutions. Are, in fact, all those named really guilty? Or is this the final list, and was this list made spontaneously or while someone in the shadows held a baton overhead? Should we allow those named to defend themselves, or should we remind the people that the "dazibao" system has already been tested as a method of getting rid of people who think differently in totalitarian societies, and that every democratic and legal state must respect the principle according to which nobody is guilty until proven guilty?

It is well-known that one has to wait for the truth in politics until somebody really needs it. This time, the whole of society needs it more than ever before, not only in order to rid itself of the obstructionists and of those who are incompetent and exhausted, but also in order to bridge the gap between those whose names are on the list of people to be called to account and those who are announcing their departure have already left the political scene. "Hafner's Commission," which the party leadership set up to establish the facts of the conflict between Serbia and Vojvodina, was not given the mandate to carry out its task. Waiting for the 17th LCY Central Committee plenum and hoping that it will immediately untie this knot borders on an unacceptable illusion. This is why prior to this session the leadership must determine what is correct in all the criticisms expressed up to now. Not only that, but it must determine who is responsible for what and to what extent. This must be done in a democratic and a well-presented way; it must be done publicly, must respect all the facts and all partial "truths," and of course must be concrete, because we are not talking about "some comrades," but about the people whose names have been displayed on the banners for months. Is this not the task of the LCY Central Committee Commission for the Development of Party and Cadre Policy, especially because this commission is headed by respected Ali Sukrija, who has recently been asked several times to interrupt his (deserved) retirement?

"Saints should always be deemed guilty unless proven otherwise," George Orwell wrote. We have come to the conclusion a long time ago that this country is not led by untouchable and infallible people and that a well-argued criticism of their work is therefore legitimate. Do we not already live in Orwelian times in which we are led by madness and in which we will all feel better if it is shown that everyone, without exception, is guilty?

Electricity Prices To Rise 28.5 Percent 1 Oct

LD2909224288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2040 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Summary] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG)—From 1 October electricity prices will go up on average by 28.5 percent according to today's decision by the Electricity Board of the Republics and Provinces. This is in keeping with the joint elements of the formation of electricity prices and the agreement on the removal of disparities with increases in the prices of industrial products.

Suvar Addresses Political School 15 Sep

First Installment

AU2809131988 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Sep 88 p 5

[First installment of a speech delivered by Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY Central Committed Presidium, to students of the Kumrovec Josip Broz Tito Political School on 15 September]

[Text] Today, socialism is facing serious difficulties and major trials in many parts of the world, including our country. This is why socialism is being sharply self-critical and is searching for solutions which would facilitate significant changes in economic and political relations, and in the spheres of conscience and culture, changes toward democratization and humanization. Socialism is undergoing reforms, but at present it is not certain that they will lead toward more profound and continual changes in the existing production relations. There is also a danger that these changes, both in the future and at present, are directed toward achieving only material-technical progress as if this were the only problem and task connected with production forces and production relations. In fact the situation in which socialism found itself and the situation that socialism faces led to the following claims which have spread everywhere in the world: "Socialism is dead"; "The era of socialism is over"; "Socialism is a disappearing social trend." The bourgeoisie and capitalism have not failed to express their triumphant feelings. This has led to—and this is of course nothing new—Marxism being criticized as a science and ideology on which socialism is founded, and to the workers class being written off as the main exponent of socialist interests and aspirations.

However, let us at least say that the serious problems and trials facing socialism do not stem from the fact that socialism is collapsing, but, on the contrary, from the fact that the present level of socialism must be surmounted if socialism is to remain the movement and system which offers humanity a better future.

A lot of time as well as many serious problems and bitter experiences were needed for the Soviet Union, China, and other countries to understand, or at least begin to understand, that socialism cannot be "built", "constructed" quickly and easily; that there are certain

elemental objective laws; and that the so-called subjective factors of these laws must study, learn, and direct their thoughts, work, and practice toward exerting greater control over them; and that they cannot be changed and rescinded over night.

Socialism Is at Its Beginning [subhead]

During Khrushchev's time the Soviet Union even set the date for the building of the material-technical basis of the communist society: 1 January 1981. This date is long gone, and we and they, and the whole world are still very far away from communism. We are the witnesses of painstaking efforts made in the USSR to carry out restructuring [Russian word perestroyka used throughout]. The Chinese, with the blessing of Mao Zedong himself, were creating communes and began the Cultural Revolution hoping to achieve communism in a few years. Last year, the 13th CPC Congress came up with the idea that the initial stage of socialism will last 100 years, until about 2050, until the realization of the so-called four modernizations and until the planned $4,000 per capita is achieved. Have we not been talking about the need for "restructuring" since 1961 and 1965, since our attempts to introduce the first major economic reforms, since 1970, when the main task in our resolutions was economic stabilization which cannot be achieved without major changes in the structure of production forces and production relations?

In a deeper historic sense, socialism in the world and Yugoslavia is still at its beginning. We in Yugoslavia have been facing and are facing the questions and tasks that stem from the fact that socialism took place in an undeveloped peasant country, and that this has left its mark on what we are experiencing today. What is happening today is that we are trying to get away from crude industrialization that has been carried out for 3-4 decades, industrialization that is not completed yet.

Without completely surmounting the ideology and practice of state socialism, reforms in socialist countries will be halted by several insoluble questions. First of all, there are the questions of transforming state ownership into society's ownership, activating and recognizing the laws of value and the market, allocating resources, the question of investments, production and distribution, as well as the question of reforming the political system to make it more democratic, which is to say, to reduce the power of the state-planning apparatus, to overcome the one party system and the concept of party state, and to recognize and express the pluralism of interests.

All these and many other questions concerning the development of socialism in the world were on our agenda to be resolved in the 1950's. We are pointing this out not because we feel we are ahead of things, but, on the contrary, to remind ourselves that we must not give up, that we must overcome these instances of lagging behind and even vacillations regarding the battle for our strategic vision. Only in this way will we be able to contribute to the development of socialism in the world and prevent our country from sinking into provincial anonymity and standing on the periphery of the world progress based on capitalist development.

With the introduction of the workers management of factories in the 1950's and the concept of associated labor in the 1970's, we have opted for an open type of socialism, for the nonaligned policy, and the consistent policy of national equality. Our country has been among the leading countries in developing socialism for several decades.

However, we have not managed to surmount the autarky of our development and the statist management of the means of production, and this led to lagging, stagnation, and finally a deep crisis in the development of socialism in our country.

Further socialist development—which assumes that we finally overcome statist monopoly in conducting economic activities and adopting decisions concerning our development, and in this way create a larger economic basis for self-management—is not possible without freeing producers' initiatives and creating conditions for the free functioning of the unified Yugoslav market, for free association and free work organizations' activities.

Self-Managing Integration of Yugoslavia [subhead]

The social character of production forces, the attained level of technology, and the production process in our country are such that the encapsulation of the market into the so-called national economies of the six republics and two provinces, and even into the economies of the 560 communes, means the waste of production forces and the prevention of their further development. If we continue to allow—the time for changes is already past—all these enclosures based on the deeply rooted polycentric statism, the crisis in the development of our socialism would further deepen and will be accompanied by a real increase in poverty and a permanent increase in differences between the developed and undeveloped parts of the country.

In our country the limits of integration are still set by the limits of bureaucracy and not by the natural limits of the existing production forces. Everything that stems from the privatization of social potential in enterprises and the branches of the economy according to location is a counterrevolution against the social character of production forces. Not even the minimum conditions are created for economies of scale, mass production, and the concentration of scientific potential. The amassed potentials are compressed within the framework of the "nationalized" power. This represents the basis for our country's lagging behind and the main threat to the unity of its production forces which is the condition for a better life for every citizen. Fooling ourselves with the thoughts of great nations, statehood, and euphoria similar to that of the period when bourgeois societies were

formed, is, together with economic nationalism, the basis for our lagging in development and even for the expressed threats to democracy in our country.

As I have recently proved in one of my papers, the way out is in the self-managing integration of Yugoslavia under new conditions. This would only be possible if two essential elements were ensured: Yugoslavia must be oriented toward the world, and it must proceed from the need to overcome the methods, instruments, and exponents of early socialism through production.

As far as the first element is concerned, it is important that in its essence socialist self-management is historically antidogmatic, and that it can exist and develop only as an open society, on the basis of the greatest achievements of the history of mankind, on the basis of the revolutionary achievements of the present, wherever they take place. Today, socialist self-management is open to the extent that it is not derived from the state or from within the state limits and is not confined to blocs and regions, but is universal. In negating state socialism and the philosophy of socialism in one country, we had great successes in the political sense. Our efforts in this respect started in 1948 and continued with the founding of the Nonaligned Movement, and this has enabled us to attain a prominent position in international politics and play a considerably greater role in relation to our country's economic, geographical, and other potentials. However, our economic development has been and still is characterized by wiggling between the world market and the laws of the autarchy specific to the period of accumulation in the early stages of socialism in undeveloped countries in which state acted as an all-mighty monopolist power in order to protect the socialist system which did not have its economic foundation.

One of the main mistakes in implementing the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, which we continuously tried to revise ideologically and theoretically, lies in the fact that we did not create and that we still do not have a specific strategy of an open society which would scientifically and in a planned manner direct its exports to the world and to the world "monopolistic market," proceeding of course from our own comparative advantages.

Our internal integration is unimaginable without recognizing and understanding world trends, and particularly without our greater, more penetrating participation in the world trade. In order to have good knowledge about our involvement in the international division of labor, and in order to organize ourselves better on a long-term basis, we must create as soon as possible a precise scientific assessment of the world market trends. This kind of x-ray of future development must, together with the analysis of our potentials, be a condition for the final creation of economies of scale and the optimal internal division of labor.

In addition to these changes concerning opening up and organized participation in the world market, the integration or reintegration of Yugoslavia also requires in the new conditions mastering development methods, the instruments of a practical policy, and overcoming the exponents of early socialism which we regarded as the period of revolutionary statism.

Political Blindness [subhead]

The earlier model of central planning and the state taxation and redistribution of the total social surplus value quickly exhausted its ability to stimulate development. This was expressed through the implementation of the original disagriculturalization and the building of industries which were run by mechanically created energy and were very labor intensive.

All our hitherto attempts to dismantle this kind of model and substitute it with a new model which would at last ensure the strategic victory of socialist self-management over state socialism in production relations, were basically reduced to a certain fragmentation of statism instead of surmounting it. If the processes of statist fragmentation continue and become deeper, they would lead to the final totalitarization of life within the narrow, national-state societies, and Yugoslavia would become a mere conglomerate and a political arena for their coexistence and rivalry. We have unfortunately made great "advances" on this path too.

Only those who are politically blind and extremely irresponsible do not see and tolerate these processes that lead toward the disintegration of Yugoslavia, toward closed societies that are trying to consolidate themselves on "self-sufficient" national economies and by reactivating nationalism as the political-ideological means of defending their narrow national market. This would definitely reduce us to playing the role of a semi-colonial appendage, an insignificant periphery, and province.

This is why we must surmount the obsolete method of industrialization in the later stage of the statist way of conducting business affairs. The condition for this is a new way of thinking about the essence of socialism, about the role of the state, relations between plans and the market, the exponent or exponents of social changes, the sense and role of science and technology, relations between self-managing pluralism and monism, and so forth. All our strength must be primarily directed toward the real development of associated labor relations in order to link associated labor with development programs, break monopolies on the domestic market, and enable associated labor to sell goods on the world market. Only in this way will we free ourselves from numerous false recipes and various disintegrational tendencies.

After much correspondence, wandering, hesitation, and confusion, we in Yugoslavia have finally realized that we must immediately, without a delay, carry out three reforms: the economic reform, the reform of the political system, and the reform, that is to say transformation, of the LCY.

I would like to say something about each one of these reforms and something about the political and ideological trends that are threatening us at present, hinder us in carrying out the reforms. I would also like to say that I am deeply convinced that we will clear the path for the further development of socialism in our country.

Second Installment

AU2909133188 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Sep 88 p 5

[Second installment of a speech delivered by Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to students of the Josip Broz Tito Political School in Kumrovec on 15 September]

[Text] The economic stagnation that we have had since about 1980 is a result not only of the bad current economic policy, but also of, above all, structural disproportions and autarky in development in the whole period since the war. It is also even the result of many internal closures, ranging from the self-enclosure of each basic organization of associated labor to the self-enclosure of our so-called big systems, the creation of various monopolies in branches of the market and in different areas of the country, and conduct in the republic and provinces which helps the creation and functioning of the so-called national capitals. These national capitals will come into conflict within Yugoslavia and have emerged and are emerging from the autarky of the Yugoslav economy in relation to the world and from its lack of ability to participate in international trade and the division of labor.

We have participated by buying licences and patents, importing out-moded technology, and by selling cheap and low-quality goods. We released into the world the labor surplus of those who could no longer find work during the sixties and the many people who went abroad for higher incomes, which also ensured the transfer of a part of their incomes and savings. We reached out even earlier for foreign help and loans from others, in order to develop at home and to even raise the level of expenditure above the level which our production forces allowed. All this continued until disaster threatened. So we found ourselves in a great crisis, from which we cannot escape overnight without great moves and efforts to restructure production capacity, to abandon some old and totally unproductive technology and production, and to adopt and introduce new ones. For this we need a huge amount of money which we do not have at the moment.

As you all know, our most serious economic problems are; the worryingly low rate of growth of social production, huge obvious and hidden unemployment, the poor use and motivation of people in work and in production, the very low and almost nonexistent involvement of our economy in exports, low accumulation which is so low it barely exists, and the high level of foreign and domestic indebtedness.

We must finally abolish strong statist control over our producers from the commune level to the federal level, surrender production to market verification both at home and abroad, overcome the autarkic concept of development, and respect as much as possible the independence of economic entities. This means abandoning strong state intervention in regulating daily business operations, the socialization of losses, the rescue of the unproductive, and so on. The basic prerequisite for this is rigorous financial discipline, both according to the laws of the money market and with the controlling role of the state, such as exists everywhere where commodity production is really developed. I think that all this is no longer at all in question, although it was once, at the theoretical or at the political level.

In the Abyss of Inflation [subhead]

We are on the threshold of a great, deep, and far-reaching economic reform on which the fate of socialism in our country depends. The first LCY Conference resolutely decided on this, it has been prepared, and we will start it at the beginning of next year. Until its more positive results appear, it will lead to serious disruption, of which we must take account and all organized socialist forces must initiate a general mobilization, create the awareness that there should be no abandonment of this basic course of reform, and decide on measures of the current economic and social policy, so that the burden does not only fall on the workers class and the one million people who live only off of their current and past work.

As we know, economic reform is being entered into on the basis of very specific orientations to commodity production and the effect of economic laws and economic forces imposed by the market. This is not accidental in the situation where the crisis of productivity and the efficiency of the system has grown to unimagined dimensions and growing bureaucracy has infiltrated and blocked every pore of social reproduction. The seemingly omnipotent, but in reality impotent state interventionalism and the growing establishment of statism in all relations in society, ranging from the production relation to the financing of science and culture, have created in the conscience of not only scientific and specialist circles, but also the wide mass of people, the belief that one should seek solutions which will enable an organization of society in which business and labor initiative, free business operations, and competition will come to the fore.

An illusion has been created about the deep conflict between the statist and market orientations in our society. However, I believe that the secret is not in so-called ideological blockages and dogmatic resistance, as many people claim, seeking in their own way and even inventing, enemies of change and alleged great obstructioists even in the leadership, but it involves actual relations in the economy and in society and even the fact that there

is a very strong statist awareness in associated labor itself which simultaneously accuses the state of everything but seeks its protection in everything.

The point is, for example, that apart from rare exceptions, our work organizations are not yet capable of taking the risk of putting a market value on assets. They have never been allowed in practice to date to fail and to make workers redundant en masse. On the whole, the work organizations at this moment are without exception incapable of quickly changing their production programs and so on.

Serious structural changes in the whole of the Yugoslav economy must be achieved through the operation of the market and real economic categories and contribute to the breaking of state socialism in the republic, provinces, and communes as well as the monopoly of our so-called big systems, again under the protection of "their" sociopolitical community etc. This is because all this becomes the basis for the blooming of "economic" nationalism on the one hand and an increase in the differences in development of certain parts of the country, on the other. In this way, the workers class is deprived of the responsibility for development and even of the organization of the Yugoslav division of labor and this class serves as an object to be manipulated by "national" and other techno-bureaucratic monopolies.

The prerequisites for commodity production and the operation of market laws under our concrete and specific circumstances are, among other things; the opening up of the Yugoslav economy to competition from abroad because this is the only thing that forces our economy to maintain and develop the international division of labor (certainly without the state under any circumstances denouncing certain stimulative, organizational, and protective roles in relation to our trade with the world), surrendering the fate of economic entities to verification by the market of their products instead of the socialization of their losses, and the "realistic" evaluation and mobility of the factors of production, but not under the conditions where the capital-relation rules and workers are returned to the position of being hired, to the position of a work force which is forced to sell itself on the labor market.

Precisely because of the fact that there has not been an actual pooling of labor and resources, the draining of the surplus value from material production has until now progressed so well that the material basis of self-management and of the control of development in associated labor organizations has been virtually liquidated. The economy has been left without even the minimum of funds to invest in development and even in the organization of the economy, because completely free markets no longer exist anywhere. They only existed under early capitalism. Marx explained that social production relations do not emerge from the market, but, on the contrary, the market is regulated according to the nature of social relations. The market is always in somebody's hands, it is organized by somebody. In our case, the market should be organized by associated workers, self-managing producers.

The reduction of economic policy to credit-monetary policy, the great lack of financial discipline, the issuing of money under-the-counter with which the state is trying to save things, and the spread of bills of exchange without incurring debts, by which the work organizations are enabled to issue money themselves which has no backing in real goods, have pushed us into the abyss of inflation from which we cannot escape through state intervention and the statist control of economic operations.

We have known all this for quite a while, but in practice we were not capable of making the changes and turnarounds because of the excessive burden of the existing economic structure, its lack of money, statist intervention and protection, the socialization of losses, and so on. Now we must finally enter into these changes and turnarounds at the price of survival, at the price of completely falling into poverty, and becoming a country sinking into the abyss of hopelessness, of mass human resignation, of the final degeneration of earlier socialist achievements, and falling into the temptation to maintain the system through shear repression.

The crisis of our economy is not a cyclical crisis, but a structural crisis, and it can be overcome only through motivating physical and mental workers and their organizations for maximizing their income; through linking material and spiritual forces all over the country to create joint products for exports to the world markets; through stopping the imports of obsolete foreign technologies and the exports of domestic brain, and linking science to production so that it would increase our productivity of labor; through restructuring the economy in the direction of abandoning production and products which do not bring high income, and of making products which will enable us to join in the international division of labor not through the low cost of labor but through low costs of production. All this must be achieved not through mass redundancies of workers, but by transferring workers to new jobs, as well as by opening new jobs for the present large number of unemployed (over 1 million); not by further reducing the standard of living of the majority who make a living through work or their past work, and by increasing unearned income (social differentiation bypassing work), but on the contrary by elaborating and implementing a social policy which will reduce the blow against the living conditions of the workers class, the pensioners, and all socially endangered strata of the population. Let me add that at present we do not possess any such social policy and we have not even worked it out, and this may have dire consequences. Even the experiences of modern, most developed, capitalism show that one cannot conduct a policy of economic coercion without accompanying it with large funds and elaborate social policy measures.

Correct Measures [subhead]

The role of the state should be reduced to its proper proportions, first by abolishing statist regulations that hamper the freedom of producers in organizing production, capturing markets, and making the most income, as well as by eliminating its role in the socialization of losses made by those who work and trade poorly, and second by strengthening the role of the state in equalizing the conditions for business operations and encouraging the trading with the world having the most favorable effects for our country (the state has such a role even in the countries where capitalism most invokes freedom of business operations or swears by the doctrine of free enterprise).

Every work organization and those employed in it will have to adjust to their opportunities and results of business operations, to implement their own stabilization program, and to master their development not by erecting barriers and closing doors, but by establishing links with others.

The sociopolitical communities, from the commune up to the federation, will have to overcome their concentration on consumption which directs their practical policies, regardless of proclamations, to restrictions of production and various taxes and to encouragement of monopoly behavior, and as regards the communes and the republics, it directs them to all sorts of barriers to prevent others from appropriating "our" income and results of business operations; because of this, we all in the country continue to erect barriers against each other instead of establishing links.

We continue to face the world with fragmented supply, accompanied with unfair competition between our organizations, and with obsolete goods which we endeavor to sell, giving to others a large amount of our surplus value. We have not yet begun to organize properly and to cooperate in the production of some 10 or 15 goods and fields of production with which we would turn to the world in the long run. Therefore we must achieve a Yugoslav division of labor which would enable a development of all, but which would not perpetuate the present tendencies and would deepen the gap between the developed and underdeveloped in our country instead of closing it.

If all this is basic for the economic reform, which we were not able to implement earlier, say after 1965, it is easier to solve two questions about which I would specifically like to say something: how much and to what extent to encourage private initiative and to mobilize our citizens' funds in economic development and in solving the unemployment problems, and how to attract foreign funds for investment in our country.

Capital on the Borders of Socialist Self-Management [subhead]

In the context of economic reform, we must really work out and implement a suitable policy which will mobilize all available private means and direct them toward creating as many new work places as possible both in the private sector and in small businesses. Nowadays we need our own kind of New Economic Policy in order to increase economic wealth and allow people to live as much as possible off of their own work, and to even earn a lot in the private sector and in all activities of small businesses. We must use all measures to stimulate all types of labor in the private sector where people work by themselves, pay taxes, and meet other obligations to society and the development of society, as the social sector does. The only thing is that we must have limits to the exploitation of other people's work force, we must clearly specify how much, as I believe that it is beyond question that a class of big and medium-sized capitalists should not be created. It is better that citizens invest in some production and production services than to only collect the interest from foreign exchange and dinar savings. This cannot be dangerous for society on the conditions that the exploitation of others does not flourish, that business is done legally, and that social income is not poured into private capital, but also that the social sector does not usurp the income of the private sector and so on. We should really no longer hesitate over the modalities of the solutions, but support through the entire policy at all levels all useful investments of our people in their own work, in employment and new work places, and we should do this in the social sector as well. I do not believe that anyone can seriously oppose this policy one little bit, but we are unable to change and implement anything quickly because of our bureaucratic sluggishness and lack of sufficient ability.

There is no doubt that we must attract much more foreign capital into the country and eliminate the barriers which mean that this capital avoids Yugoslavia more than some other socialist countries. Indeed, the limits are in the system of socialist self-management which this capital should not destroy and suspend. We do not have sufficient accumulation for essential development in the forthcoming period and it is better to go for joint investment with foreign capital than to take out loans, as we have done until now.

To make it quite clear: We will not and cannot so quickly get out of the existing crisis in the development of our production forces and socialist social relations. We did not fall into the crisis—a crisis in the sense of a stoppage in socialism and not in the sense of the failure of socialism or even in the sense of some practical verification that socialism is impossible and unnecessary—overnight, so we cannot get out of it in one go. We will have more serious social conflicts and unrest and we will not in future avoid the danger of correcting and rejecting along with more serious consequences some, and even many practical solutions, which will appear beneficial. We must finally recognize that there is no harmony in socialist development and that a new society, as Marx said, is born after a long painful labor. Socialism cannot

develop without contradictions and not even without serious crises. Our Marxist thought stressed that a long time ago. The only thing is that we have forgotten it.

Only when we have taken more significant steps forward in the new development and the many changed and specific conditions, but within the limits of the strategy of socialist self-management, will the general state of consciousness in our society change again. It will lose today's exaggerated orientation toward opposing everything that exists and everything that has been achieved and in this way it will not return to the old mistakes. It will win through real criticism and the orientation toward practical revolutionary action.

Slovene Assembly on Ljubljana Military Trial

AU2909172588 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Continuing its session from yesterday, the Slovene Assembly today devoted the greatest attention to the preparations for an analysis of legal and political circumstances and consequences of the trial of Borstner, Jansa, Tasic, and Zavrl at the Ljubljana Miltary Court for divulging military secrets. Janez Stanovnik, president of the Slovene Presidency, suggested that a special group of delegates should be formed to conduct the analysis. Here is a report by Relja Atanasijevic:

Explaining his proposal, Janez Stanovnik pointed out that the Slovene Presidency has the power to assess whether the behavior and deeds of any federal or republican state bodies in this republic in connection with the Ljubljana court trial and the processes preceeding it have been legal and constitutional. It will do so, but only when the sentences of Borstner, Jansa, Tasic, and Zavrl have gone into effect, because it does not want to exert any direct influence on the judicial organs's regular work before that. During the process of reaching its conclusion, the republican presidency asked the SFRY Presidency to assess the (?legality) of the secret military document that served as a corpus delicti at the trial of the four defendants. The SFRY Presidency replied that it rejected any suspicion about the legality of the proceedings conducted by the military authorities. Despite this, the Slovene Presidency is of the opinion that the problem is still open and therefore wants to be given the document in order to examine it, assess whether the court proceedings were really completely correct, and on this basis form its opinion and announce it to the Slovene Assembly and the Slovene public.

Addressing Slovene Assembly delegates, Janez Stanovnik said the following: I am convinced that you, as members of this highest delegate body, will proceed with full human, moral, and political responsibility to the benefit of the further development of Slovenia and Yugoslavia, because this is what is at stake at the moment.

The Slovene Presidency's proposal on forming a special delegate group to conduct an analysis of the court proceedings was endorsed by the republican assembly.

Chemical Workers End 5-Day Strike for Wages

LD2909214388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1552 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Kotor, 29 sep (TANJUG)—Workers of the Rivijera chemical Industry in Kotor have returned to work after a 5-day strike. In talks with Milo Djurovic, president of the Montenegrin trade Union Federation, the Rivijera employees sought higher personal incomes and warned of the shortage of working capital for the procurement of raw materials and for regular production. Beside this, not all the sections in the new factory at the new location are completed or are in production.

Following the talks with Djurovic and the municipal leadership of Kotor, the Rivijera workers accepted a plan of measures and immediate tasks for getting the factory out of the crisis, and with the help of a financial transfusion and the purchase of raw materials they promised grater production and a normal state of afairs in the collective.

Federal Organs LC Body on Krunic Switchover

AU2909202188 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] As is well-known, Bosko Krunic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, recently took his party documents from the basic LC organization in the federal organs and joined the party organization in the Novi Sad Old Town Local Community. This gesture is not in conformity with the LCY Statute, it was concluded at the session of the Committee of the Basic LC Organizations in the Organs and Organizations of the Federation. The LCY Central Committee Presidium will be informed about this conclusion.

Military School Cadets Attacked in Sarajevo

AU2909201788 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Sep 88

[Text] Several cases of physical attacks on military school cadets by older minors [stariji maloletnik] from Sarajevo have recently been registered. Several days ago, the Communal Magistrate's Court of the Sarajevo Old Town Commune passed the harshest possible sentences on 16 young people who took part in an attack on the evening of 21 September. Several people, who were not acting in such a way for the first time, attacked five cadets from the Sarajevo Kosta Nadj Army School Center last night. The security organs' official report about the incident last night has not yet been finished.